

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES AND OUR COAST DEFENSES

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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THE FLATIRON OF NEW YORK FROM THE FLATIRON BUILDING.

THE WHIRLING CENTRE OF TRAFFIC AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, FIFTH AVENUE, AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET, PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM THE ROOF OF THE IMPRESSIVE AND CONSPICUOUS

NEW "FLATIRON" SKY-SCRAPER.—By our staff photographer, G. R. Luckey. See page 176.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, August 21, 1902

## What Will the Harvest Be?

IF THE Des Moines, Iowa, correspondent of the New York Evening Post is reliable, and we presume he is, Congressman Cousins, of Iowa, denounced the tariff plank of the recent Republican platform of Iowa as "a dirty, lousy lie." This is not elegant or refined, but it is emphatic. Stripping the expression of its inelegance, the question remains whether the clause in the platform to which Congressman Cousins chiefly objects is a lie. This clause calls for "any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." The strongest argument of the Democratic free trader and tariff reformer against a protective tariff has been, still is, and always will be, that it "shelters monopolies." James G. Blaine, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, and every other Republican leader have denounced this allegation; perhaps not in the forcible and indelicate language of Congressman Cousins, but they have certainly stamped it as plainly as the human tongue could do so, a thousand times over, as the rankest kind of an unblushing falsehood.

What has happened to the protection sentiment of Iowa, that the director of the mint at Washington, Mr. Roberts, of Iowa, and the eloquent Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, and the young and ambitious Governor Cummins, of that State, have all agreed (in opposition, we are told, to the views of those conservative and experienced Republican leaders, Senator Allison, Speaker Henderson, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, also all of Iowa) that the Democratic argument was, and still is, right, and that Garfield, Blaine, McKinley, and the mass of the voters of the country, who have sustained the protective principles so earnestly during the past decade, were all wrong?

A bill in the line of the Iowa declaration was introduced shortly before the adjournment of the recent session of Congress. It proposed to reduce the duty on any article manufactured in the United States and sold more cheaply abroad than at home, and its purpose, as declared in its second section, was "to remove the indirect tariff bounty." Was this bill introduced by a Republican? No; it was the work of the Democratic leader of the House, Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee. Did any Republican favor this measure? Not one. Did any Republican Congressman oppose it? Every one! What will the harvest be at the approaching session of Congress, when this bill, or one much like it, is again introduced? Will the Iowa leaders, who succeeded in declaring their State convention for "any modification of the tariff schedules which may be required to prevent them becoming a shelter for monopoly" agree with Mr. Richardson's schedule, or will he agree with theirs? So far as the principle is concerned, they are in accord. The difference between them is only a difference in schedules.

Heretofore, principles have been at stake. The Republican party under McKinley's leadership was for protection. The Democratic party under Cleveland was for a revision of the tariff. Only a small minority favored free trade. The declaration of the national platform was for tariff reform in Cleveland's time, and it was for tariff reform in 1900. But in 1900 it had this, also, to say about the latest protective tariff measure, the Dingley bill: "We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure." The Republican platform of 1900 explicitly declared that "we renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor." In the brief course of two years have economic conditions so changed that the Democratic national platform of 1900 on the tariff question is more satisfactory to Iowa Republicans than the vigorous pronouncement of the Republican National Convention?

It will not do to say that the action of the Iowa Republican Convention was hastily taken. It was a long and severely contested struggle, and the feature of the platform which so directly antagonizes the McKinley platform of 1900 was drawn, we are told, by the director of the mint, who holds his place under the present administration. Nor will it do to say that the Iowa platform does not affirm the Democratic contention. Whatever politicians may say or believe, or think they believe, the issue has been made, and the public understands it.

The proof lies in the recent action of the national convention of the retail butchers and meat dealers, in adopting a resolution in favor of abolishing the tariff on meats. A delegate, well-informed and fair-minded, objected to the resolution, on the ground that it opened a political discussion. But another delegate pointed out the attitude of the Republican State Convention of Iowa, "a State," he said, "that had more to do with the fattening of cattle than any other, and where a Republican convention had recently made a declaration in favor of tariff revision." It is not surprising that the resolution was thereupon unanimously adopted.

What followed? The adoption of another resolution, instructing the local bodies of the Butchers and Meat Dealers' National Convention throughout the country to make an active campaign for the election of Congressmen pledged to vote for the removal of the tariff on meats. How near these butchers and grocers reach into the families of this country and how great their influence with the voter, we need not point out. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. If the agricultural State of Iowa can ask for the removal of the tariff on beef and manufactured products, why should not those of Minnesota demand the reduction of the duties on lumber; and the wealthy purchasers of foreign luxuries in New York, New England, and the Western States ask for the removal of the tariff on silks, laces, and fine linens?

Who shall revise or reduce the tariff? Shall the Republican party, which for nearly half a century has been fighting the battle for a high protective tariff and consistently opposing every demand for "tariff reform" and free trade? Or shall the Democratic party, which has quite as consistently and persistently opposed a tariff for protection, and advocated a tariff only sufficient to provide the necessary revenues of a properly administered government? The Democracy has always denounced the protective tariff, as the protector of monopolies and not of the people. Do the Republicans of Iowa, if they believe that a protective tariff has fostered monopolies, expect Republican voters in the great manufacturing States of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania to change the views they have held for half a century? Or do the Iowa Republicans expect relief from the advocates of Democracy and tariff reform?

Secretary Shaw, in his able campaign speech at Manchester, Vt., touching altogether too lightly on this question, said, truthfully, that no revision of the tariff made by Republicans "would satisfy our opponents, who have no revision policy of their own." But Secretary Shaw must remember that it is quite as difficult for a majority party to reduce the tariff schedules as it was for it to increase them. The Iowa Republicans demand a reduction of tariff rates and especially those which "shelter monopolies." The development of the protective tariff was the work of many years and of infinite patience on the part of our most skillful leaders. Can our ablest administrators, at the approaching short session of Congress, by any possibility of time or effort satisfy the public clamor against the "trusts," which the Republicans of Iowa have so awkwardly transformed into an outcry against the protective tariff? If there is not danger in such a situation for the Republican party, then it has never been in danger.

The lamented McKinley proclaimed principles; he did not formulate fallacies. The Democratic party of his day challenged protection as the friend of monopolies. McKinley met this challenge with the assertion that protection fostered our industries, and he won his case with the people. The proof is before any thoughtful man to-day. The two greatest trusts in the country, the Standard Oil and the Anthracite Coal trust, exist not because of a tariff on petroleum or anthracite coal, for both are on the free list. What has protection done for them, except in the indirect benefits all the people have derived from the splendid prosperity of the nation since the adoption of the McKinley tariff bill? Do the Republicans of Iowa realize that America is losing its trade balance, and that our exports to Europe, during the past fiscal year, shrank by over a hundred millions of dollars? The home market is ours, and, thanks to the policy of protection, we are just beginning to enter the markets of Europe. But the battle of commerce is not ended. At this critical juncture, when the warfare between nations is not for territory but for trade, shall we assail the protective tariff which has placed this nation commercially where it is; which has driven out the foreign manufacturer, and which is about to enable the domestic producer to follow the foreigner across the seas?

If, within three months, Congress is to be in the throes of another heated tariff discussion; if a halt on manufactures and every protected industry is to be called; if importations are to be restricted, awaiting the outcome of the tariff discussion, and the treasury receipts are to be thereby diminished to the danger point of a deficit, what sort of a Merry Christmas will greet the nation? As for the Republican party, it might as well hang its harps upon the willows and weep for the daughters of Jerusalem.

## Coronations and Inaugurations.

IT IS said that the most remarkable gathering of Americans on the Fourth of July this year, outside of the United States, occurred at Paris. It was held under the auspices of that wide-awake institution at the French capital, known as the American Chamber of Commerce, and the principal speaker was Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Reviewing, as he did, recent notable events in American history, his eloquent oration attracted the widest attention and was most favorably commented on by the leading newspapers in all the capitals of Europe. Senator Depew paid felicitous tributes to England, France, and Germany, and the leading newspapers of each of these countries appropriated with great pleasure the special

compliments the great American orator bestowed upon them. One of the best parts of Senator Depew's oration was that in which he made a comparison of an English coronation with an American inauguration. There is so much of timely interest in what he said that we reprint this part of his spirited address. It will be read with quite as much interest at home as it was abroad. Senator Depew said:

"While in London I studied the liturgy and ceremony of the coronation. The first thought which struck me was the enormous advance and separation in about one hundred and thirty-five years of America from Great Britain on the subject of sovereignty. The coronation ceremony is a religious one, with all the pomp, pageantry, and splendor of its feudal origin. It is in its most solemn form a recognition of the unity of the church and state and of the concentration of the headship of the church and sovereignty of the empire in the King. The King swears to maintain the church and its relations with the state; the church in its homage offers to the King its services and its lands, recognizing him as its head; the royal family pledge to the King their lands, their limbs, and their lives; the nobility do homage, offering him also at his behest their lands, their limbs, and their lives. Without a dissenting voice there is a recognition that all the liberties of the press or people have only been such as have been given or surrendered by the crown, and that all other sovereignty not so delivered still remains intact in the throne. No Englishman disputes this; no subject of the British crown all over the world, with its many races, tongues, and peoples, but acknowledges it.

"One hundred and thirty-five years ago, ten years before 1776, Washington and every signer of the Declaration of Independence would have cordially assented to the doctrine that the sovereignty of the nation was in the throne. In the United States all that is now absolutely reversed. It is difficult for an American to-day to appreciate or understand it. It has been my privilege to go to the inaugurations of most of our Presidents from Lincoln down, and the tone of every one of them was deference to the people. Speaking to the multitude from the east front of the Capitol, the President says to those present and to the whole country which will read it the next day, 'This is my message. It embodies the commission which you have given me to execute. I promise to do so with all my strength and mind, and at the end of four years to surrender to your sovereignty the authority which you have temporarily conferred upon me in order to carry out your commands and your will.' There is no religious ceremony; the oath of office is not administered by an archbishop or priest, but by the chief justice of the United States. This precedent, established at the time of Washington and continued ever since, embodies no disrespect to the church, but simply emphasizes in the most emphatic way the separation of the church and state. But while there has been this absolute reversal of all ideas of sovereignty with us, the mother country and what were her colonies have grown together in the liberalization of law. It has been largely the example of the United States and the beneficent results of its liberty which have produced this result. When Washington was inaugurated there was in Great Britain little freedom of the press, the libel laws were infamous, there was persecution of Catholics and Jews, there was capital punishment for the slightest offenses, there was a limited and corrupt electorate, there was no popular suffrage. To-day all these things have been swept away and with the exception of those retained, which the Englishman loves, in his throne and in his nobility, he has the same liberties as a citizen of the United States."

## The Plain Truth.

SEVERAL BULLS of true Hibernian flavor were perpetrated by certain speakers during the closing debates of the recent Congress. Representative Corliss, of Michigan, for instance, asked: "Shall the wheels of progress be shackled by the cable octopus?" One critic suggested that an eight-armed cephalopod would have a difficult task if he should undertake to shackle a wheel at the bottom of the Pacific. Senator Proctor spoke of "holding out the butt end of the olive branch."

A HIGHLY suspicious odor arises from the frequent reports which have appeared in the public press of late concerning volcanic disturbances on or near the proposed route of the Nicaragua canal. It is a remarkable coincidence at least, hardly explainable on scientific grounds, that so many such things are happening, or about to happen, precisely at the period when the selection of the Nicaragua route is still among the possibilities. Remembering the facility with which certain Panama persons were once able to put a padlock on the lips of a large number of influential Frenchmen, it seems possible that a like influence may be at work now on the seismologists in another direction. We have never subscribed to the cynical statement of Horace Walpole that "every man has his price," but we are ready to swing the door pretty wide when it comes to anything relating to Panama.

IT IS all very well for poets to sing about "the rain, the beautiful rain," but when it is not a poem but a condition that confronts us, with an average rainfall in June and July over sixty per cent. higher than ever before known in this latitude, with rain six days in every week, and some more on the seventh, the aesthetic side of the rain business is not so apparent. Such rain may, indeed, be a thing of beauty and a joy forever for ducks, umbrella dealers, frogs, and weather prophets on space rates, but for mortal man, generally, it spells misery, and for farmers and summer-resort keepers in particular, it spells misery and ruin too. Meanwhile the public will derive what consolation it can from being told by the "oldest inhabitant" that nothing like it was ever known before, while those ever-cheerful persons, the statisticians, will proceed to give us the figures showing how we have "beat the record" here as well as in many directions. It is a glorious thing to be ahead of the rest of the world, even in the matter of rain!

SECRETARY SHAW'S recent ruling in regard to the belongings of incoming passengers on the ocean liners is as refreshing in its common sense as a breeze from his own Iowa prairies. "They can bring over baled hay," said the secretary in a subsequent interview, "if they wish to do so, if the value is not over \$100." Hitherto this limitation as to value has been construed as applied to articles of wearing apparel only, everything else under that sum, as well as above it, being made subject to duty. This application of the law has been the source of endless annoyance to ocean travelers, by whom it has been generally regarded as a petty and needless exaction unworthy of the government of an enlightened country. Our policy in this matter has, in fact, been making free traders of Republicans by the ship-load, ever since its odious, super-serviceable enforcement; and Secretary Shaw has attempted a good service for his party as well as for the traveling public by sweeping away all unnecessary red tape and other superfluities, and his order should be obeyed.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

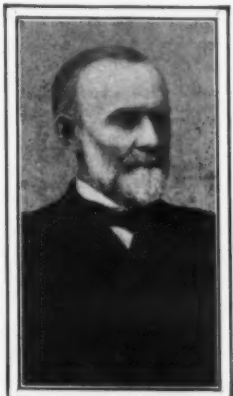
A MARKED indication of the healthy and sensible change of view coming over social circles in England and America with respect to one's sources of income and methods of earning a livelihood is seen in the large number of women of high social standing, in both these countries, who have in the past few years embarked in business for themselves and have not apparently suffered thereby in a social sense. For example, one English noblewoman, whose fortunes have become impaired through no fault of her own, has endeavored to make good her losses by opening a first-class millinery shop in a fashionable quarter of London, and another practicable and sensible lady of the same class has ventured into the confectionery business with the same object in view. And now comes the announcement that the Countess of Essex, formerly Adela Grant, of New York, is seeking to repair her family fortunes by joining with Mrs. Hwfa Williams in starting a fashionable laundry, holding out the special inducement of having its laundresses brought over from Paris. Lady Essex, whose taste in dress is considered to be of the highest, is consulted by Paquin on new styles, and gets a handsome fee for such service, adding materially to her means from that direction also.



LADY ESSEX,  
The American countess, who has opened a fashionable laundry in London.

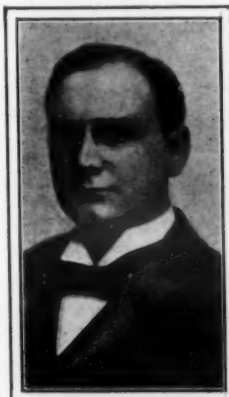
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THE FOLLY of being too outspoken on important matters in the informal private letter has been demonstrated many times in the cases of prominent public men in this country. The latest American of note to get into trouble in this way is General E. S. Bragg, our new consul-general at Havana. General Bragg was installed in office but a few weeks ago, and yet he has already succeeded in disturbing the self-complacency of the entire young republic of Cuba. He is accused of saying in a letter to his wife, which she showed to gossiping persons, that "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to try to do anything with the Cubans." The general denies using this exact language, but admits that he said that when Uncle Sam got through trying to make a whistle out of a pig's tail he would report whether he could make an Anglo-Saxon out of a Cuban. This amended remark, however, is also uncomplimentary to the Cubans, and it is not surprising that they are greatly irritated and are demanding the general's recall. The latter may yet have to resign in order to prevent the relations between the United States and Cuba from becoming strained. But whatever the outcome of the commotion, General Bragg is likely to be more careful hereafter in inditing letters.



CONSUL-GENERAL E. S. BRAGG,  
Whose unguarded remark has excited the Cubans.

IT IS rare that any public official merits special notice by reason of simply doing his duty, but Mr. Joseph W. Folk, circuit attorney of the city of St. Louis, is a notable exception to the rule.



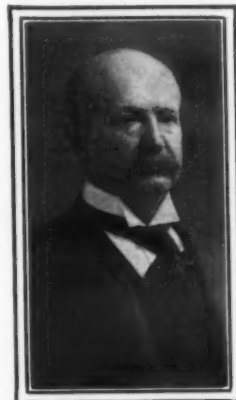
HON. JOSEPH W. FOLK,  
Fearless foe of municipal corruption in St. Louis.

Mr. Folk, a young lawyer of little prominence, was elected in November, 1900, as a Democrat, to an office whose duties correspond to those of the district attorney of New York. Nothing more was expected of him than performing his duties in a perfunctory way. But within eighteen months he has, by shrewd management and indefatigable labor, brought about the indictment of sixteen persons, eight charged with bribery, four with perjury, one with corruption in office, and three with misconduct in office. One of these men is a professional lobbyist, seven were members of the municipal assembly, three are business men of high financial and social standing, and two are city officials. One of the indicted men is Edward Butler, who for twenty years has dominated local Democratic politics. One prominent man has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for attempted bribery of the local Legislature, and another, who was abroad, has never dared to return home. Two of the indicted assemblymen fled the country. The indicted persons were all accused of being concerned in the alleged attempt of a street railroad

company to secure by corrupt means valuable franchises from the municipal assembly. Mr. Folk's action aroused a storm of denunciation from his party associates, and for a time he was in danger of personal violence. But he went about his duty fearlessly, yielding neither to threats nor to money influences, with the result that to-day St. Louis has a clean and able municipal government.

FEW MEN in the present United States Senate are farther "up" in modern English literature than Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, and he has something more than a passing acquaintance with Wordsworth, Tennyson, Carlyle, and Ruskin. For Herr Teufelsdröckh and his philosophy of clothes he has a special liking, and Ruskin's "Ethics of the Dust" is one of his favorite works. The Senator is rarely without a book in his pocket. On railway journeys he always takes up a book as soon as he has finished looking over the newspaper. Thus it will appear that Mr. Quay is not, as he has seemed to the general public, exclusively immersed in politics.

THE PROCESS of drawing Germany and the United States into closer and more cordial relations, signalized by the visit of Prince Henry to this country, has been continued by various acts of Emperor William since that event, including the gift of a statue of Frederick the Great to the city of Washington, and latest of all, by the act of conferring the order of the Red Eagle upon the Messrs. Peter A. B. Widener and Clement A. Griscom, two distinguished citizens of Philadelphia, and also among the foremost of America's financiers and business men. The honor was bestowed upon these two gentlemen by Emperor William himself during a recent visit which they made at Berlin while on a tour of Europe in the interests of the Morgan shippers' combine.



PETER A. B. WIDENER,  
Decorated by Emperor William with the order of the Red Eagle.

While in Berlin, where they went in company with Mr. Morgan, they were entertained extensively and held several conversations with the Kaiser. The order of the Red Eagle was founded by the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1705, and after several reorganizations was adopted in 1792 by Frederick William II. of Prussia on succeeding to the principality. The present insignia of the decoration are quite different from those of the original order. The badge is an eight-pointed cross having in the centre a medallion with a red eagle bearing the arms of the Hohenzollern family. The arms of the cross are of white enamel with an eagle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange color and white.

STRANGELY ENOUGH, Vermont, about the only State in the Union which has not at one time or another been carried by the Democrats, furnishes the political sensation of the year through a split in the Republican party. The division in the latter organization is not over national, but over strictly State issues. General J. G. McCullough, of Bennington, the regular Republican nominee, is running on a platform which favors a popular vote on the question of whether the existing prohibitory law shall be continued or a local option law adopted. Mr. Percival W. Clement, of Rutland, who bolted the Republican State Convention, has been nominated as an independent candidate on a liquor-tax platform. He and his followers allege that money was improperly used in the caucuses which chose McCullough delegates, and that gross corruption is practiced in the spasmodic prosecution of liquor sellers and drinkers. Mr. Clement's candidacy is an expression of the growing opposition among Vermonters to the prohibitory system, with its attendant hypocrisy and iniquity. The statute has admittedly been enforced in a farcical and fraudulent manner. The substitution for it of the liquor-tax plan would add to the revenue of the State and to the self-respect of its people. Whether or no the desired change will result from the campaign now on, it is certain to be effected at no distant day. The present system does not suppress the liquor traffic in Vermont, and it has led to a system of blackmail as bad as that which has rendered Tammany Hall so infamous.



MR. PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT,  
Independent Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont.

THE SONS of "Old Eli" have new reason to rejoice and be glad over the latest benefaction to their beloved alma mater, which has come in the shape of a gift of not less than a million dollars from Frederick W. Vanderbilt, of the class of '79, the sum to be used for the establishment of a dormitory system for Yale's famous scientific school. The directors of the school have already purchased almost an entire city block in New Haven, adjacent to the university, for the purpose of erecting the dormitory which Mr. Vanderbilt will build and for use

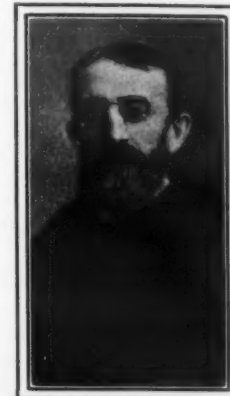
in locating more dormitories. Mr. Vanderbilt recently gave Yale \$25,000 for the bicentennial fund. His brother, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, erected a dormitory for the university that cost over \$1,000,000. Cornelius, Jr., and Alfred, the sons of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, have also done much for Yale.

THAT LIFE in the Philippines still has its perils is proved by the cruel fate which it is now known befell the four American school-teachers recently reported missing in the island of Cebu. These young men left the capital of the island on June 10th for an outing in the hills and failed to return. Nothing was heard of them for weeks, but on July 23d the War Department received definite news that the missing men had been captured, robbed, and murdered by some of the ladrones still infesting portions of the country. The innocent victims of the treachery and greed of the native bandits were Clyde A. France, of Berea, O.; John D. Wells and Lewis A. Thomas, of Providence, R. I., and Ernst Heger, of Philadelphia. Their bodies were recovered by the native constabulary, who killed the leader of the murderers and arrested eight of his followers. The murdered teachers were all college graduates, and had been doing good work in enlightening and training the youthful Filipinos. Everybody in this country will regret this unhappy ending of the young men's peaceful and useful mission, and doubtless the better class of the people of Cebu also sincerely deplore it. It is hoped that this will be the last case of its kind in the Philippines.



CLYDE A. FRANCE,  
One of four American teachers murdered in Cebu.

THE RESIGNATION of the Hon. Andrew D. White, American ambassador to Germany, which has been sent to the President and which will go into effect on November 7th, Mr. White's seventieth birthday, will retire to private life one of the ablest and most highly respected public men of this country. Mr. White does not give up his eminent position because of any political pressure or the weight of years, but in order that he may devote himself entirely to literary work. He is a great scholar and thinker and he has already produced several successful books. He has just completed a volume relating his experience as a diplomat at Berlin and St. Petersburg, which will without doubt prove intensely interesting, and is said to contemplate writing a history of The Hague peace conference, of which he was an important member. Other valuable works will doubtless be composed by him if his life is spared, for his mental activity is notable. Mr. White, after his return from Europe, will, it is believed, reside at Ithaca, where he has a home on the campus of Cornell University, of which institution he was formerly president. In view of his long years of honorable public service, his fine character, and his well-used intellectual gifts, Mr. White has an enduring title to the esteem of all his fellow-countrymen.



HON. ANDREW D. WHITE,  
Who has resigned the post of ambassador to Germany.

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SKILLFUL NURSING is more and more valued as an auxiliary in the service of both physicians and surgeons, and in cases of a certain kind it may be fairly regarded as equally indispensable. It is doubtless, therefore, not too much to say that King Edward of England owes his early and rapid recovery from the operation performed upon him to the ministrations of Miss Tarr, his chief nurse, during his recent illness. Miss Tarr was a hospital nurse in South Africa during a part of the Boer war, and while there naturally acquired a great deal of invaluable knowledge concerning the dressing of wounds. This is the first time, it is said, that King Edward has ever had occasion to avail himself of professional nursing. During his terrible illness in the autumn of 1871, the then Prince of Wales was nursed entirely by his devoted wife and by his sister, Princess Alice, who had had a great deal of actual experience during the course of the Franco-Prussian War.



NURSE TARR,  
Who attended King Edward during his illness.

JOHN W. MACKAY, the Irish-American multi-millionaire, who died recently in London, had a fine tribute paid to him once by a friend. "Mackay," said he, "is one of the few rich men I should like to know if he were poor."

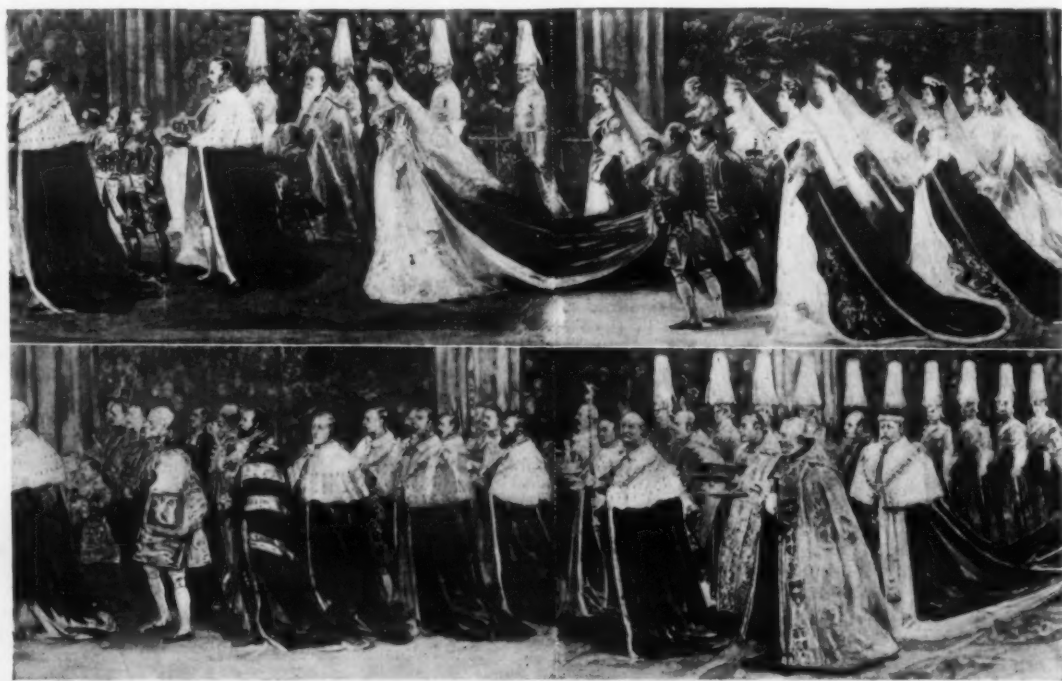




HIS MAJESTY REVERENTLY TAKING THE ROYAL OATH ADMINISTERED BY THE VENERABLE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.



THE PRINCE OF WALES PAYING HOMAGE TO THE NEWLY-CROWNED MONARCH, HIS FATHER.



KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA PROCEEDING IN SOLEMN STATE UP THE NAVE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY TO THE CHOIR.



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, WHO WAS A CONSPICUOUS FIGURE AT THE CORONATION.



NOTABLE MEN WHO TOOK ACTIVE PART IN THE GORGEOUS CEREMONY.

1—Duke of Marlborough, carrying St. Edward's crown. 2—Duke of Somerset, bearing the orb. 3—Bishop of London, with the Bible. 4—Duke of Argyle, carrying the sceptre, with the cross. 5—Duke of Roxburgh, carrying the Queen's crown. 6—Lord Londonderry, carrying the sword of state. 7—Duke of Norfolk, carrying his baton. 8—Lord Carrington, carrying St. Edward's staff. 9—Duke of Wellington, carrying the Union standard.

## THE CROWNING OF GREAT BRITAIN'S KING AND QUEEN.

PICTURESQUE FEATURES OF THE MAGNIFICENT AND ELABORATE CEREMONY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.





A LITTLE COUNTRY FAIR UPON THE OCEAN'S BRINK.



VEHICLES FROM A HUNDRED FARMS BUNCHED UPON THE BEACH.

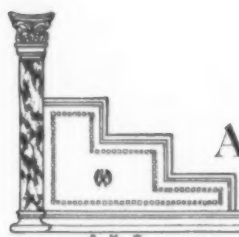


A CROWD OF RUSTIC HOLIDAY-MAKERS TAKING A SUN-BATH AND ENJOYING THE BREEZE.

ANNUAL SALT-WATER DAY OF 8,000 NEW JERSEY FARMERS.  
A HOST OF JOYOUS TOILERS FROM THE INLAND ACRES MAKING MERRY ON THE SEASIDE AT SEA GIRT, N. J.

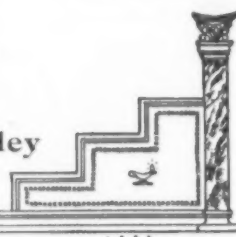
*Photographed by G. B. Luckey.*





# The Perils of Over-Crowding

## A Great City's Hard Problem . . . By Harry Beardsley



HERE IS a situation in New York that approaches a crisis.

Already the East Side, the Jewish quarter, is the most thickly populated district in the world. Last year more immigrants came to the United States from Europe than ever before in the country's history. Since the first of the year 1902, 40,000 Jews alone have landed in New York, and more than 70 per cent. of those who entered the port of the metropolis took up their homes in the choked East Side. In June the Jewish immigration was nearly 8,000. Of these, 6,000 are now living in New York's Jewish quarter. The population, already so dense as to be a menace to the health and happiness and well-being of the people, is thus rapidly increasing in this particular spot. There is no reason to believe that the stream of immigration will decrease. On the contrary, as this country comes to assert more and more its supremacy among nations the flood will swell. Then what is to become of the East Side in New York?

The danger of this over-population was recently shown in a striking way. At the funeral of Rabbi Joseph, who was the recognized head of the orthodox Jews in the United States, a crowd of 50,000 mourners gathered, following the hearse through the streets of the East Side. In a district where half a million of this one race reside within the compass of a few square miles, where there are half a dozen blocks each the home of more than 2,500 persons—in such a district it is easy for a crowd of 50,000 to gather quickly and concentrate at one point. Such an enormous assembly in the streets was too unwieldy for the police to control or protect. The Jewish mourners were insulted by factory employés. They resented the insults with violence. There was a fight, and then a riot, and then the city was shamed by the spectacle of policemen armed with heavy clubs beating unprotected men and even women and children. Several, severely injured, were taken to hospitals; others less seriously hurt, only bruised, stunned, and beaten, were guided to their homes to be nursed by their own families. Then the Jews of the East Side held great mass meetings, organized for their own protection. But these people are not belligerent. The violence ended with the riot on the funeral day.

Here is another instance: The head of the health department of New York City has made a discovery which shows that disease revels in these fearfully congested tenements. Fully twelve per cent. of the school children, he reports, are suffering with trachoma, a contagious disease of the eye. This disease is like a granulation of the lids. If it is not cured in its early stages it will produce blindness. It is an affliction which has its origin in uncleanness and is prevalent among the lowest immigrants. All immigrants who have trachoma, exposed by inspection at Ellis Island, are deported. Nevertheless, the affliction is more and more prevalent in New York.

These two facts, the mob and the eye disease of the school children, have recently emphasized some of the dangers which lie in the concentration of population in New York's East Side tenements. The immigrants are not to blame. Each man has a right to improve his condition and that of his family, if possible.

The troubled little European country of Roumania once agreed that it would persecute none of the races of the world. It has a law, also, that no alien will be permitted to pursue the common trades, such as that of machinist and painter. Nearly all of the Jews of Roumania are aliens. To become a citizen of that country requires the passage of a law in each individual case by a body of the government corresponding to the Congress of the United States. It would be the same situation here if a foreigner in order to become a citizen were obliged to go to Washington, have a bill passed by the House of Representatives, by the Senate, and signed by the President. Very few of the Jews of Roumania have succeeded in becoming citizens and securing all the privileges of the country's industrial system. The result is that thousands of them have come to the United States with the continued stream of Russian Jews and the many more thousands of Italians, Hungarians, Slavs, and Poles. They are dumped, the largest portion of them, into the swarming East Side.

This intense congestion in one spot causes want, and men and women who are eager to work have difficulty in finding employment. Their first work provides such meagre remuneration that the family can scarcely subsist. Another circumstance that makes the problem more serious is that the poorest people have the largest families. The average family in the United States is five, including father and mother. In the Ghetto the family averages seven or eight. Thus the population is not only increasing by immigration from without, but also from the natural growth. And this circumstance, too, makes more imperative the finding of profitable employment for men. It costs money to feed many mouths.

The solution of the problem would be the reduction of the population of the East Side. If seventy per cent. of the new arrivals are going to take up their residence there, the only way to make room for them is to find residences in other parts of the country for those who have preceded the new comers. One organization is

already engaged in this work. It is the Industrial Removal Office, which finds employment for New York's Hebrews and sends them to every State in the Union, and even to Canada and Mexico. Since January 1st the removal office has sent out of New York 2,000 persons; and during that time 30,000 arrived from Europe and had gone to live in the East Side! So the situation is not relieved to any extent by the removal office. Nevertheless, it is a practical plan in the right direction.

Undoubtedly the result of a full appreciation of the situation will be the restriction of immigration, but a proper and fair restriction is a most difficult matter to define and determine. Many immigrants coming from abroad and taking up their residence in the nest of human life of the East Side find conditions even worse than those from which they fled. I encountered in the Ghetto a family of beggars. The mother asked alms to support her two sickly children. The father was unable to get work which his feeble physical condition would permit him to do. So he tended the children while his wife went out to beg on the streets. This family had not found America the land of promise. They were anxious to go to London. Another father, who earned only \$3.50 a week in a sweat shop and was responsible for the support of a wife and five children, was not happy. He and his wife and children, living in tiny, evil-smelling rooms, were sickly, pale, and unutterably miserable. Yet this man is industrious, shrewd, and intelligent; and there are thousands like him.

When they are given the opportunity these men almost invariably succeed. This is shown by the records in the removal office. This enterprise is the result of the philanthropy of the late Baron de Hirsch, whose wealth has been used in this and other ways for the benefit of the Jewish race. The original purpose of the system was to distribute Jews from the crowded East Side to the farming sections of the United States.

"How many Jewish farmers do you suppose there are in the United States?" queried Mr. Cohen, manager of this department of philanthropy in New York. And his own answer was, "Not more than 2,000 at the most. The reason is this:" he said. "It takes capital to be a farmer. A man must have money to buy machinery and stock. How is a man who has no money going to be a farmer? If he is going into that business, he must first be a farm-hand, and that is the most poorly paid labor in the country. The work is hard, the hours are long, the pay is small, and the job lasts usually only a part of the year. A man who has intelligence will see these things and will get work in a town where the employment will be steady and the pay larger. The Jews are not an agricultural people—although there are many Jewish farmers in Russia—and they do better at other pursuits. Last year we established forty farmers, and the removal office found employment in towns and cities for 2,000 men. So you readily see which is the more effective in solving the problem of congestion in New York."

The Industrial Removal Office is a free employment agency. It keeps four men on the road constantly, looking for places where idle New Yorkers may be sent. When one of these travelers reaches a city or town he visits at once a leading citizen of his race, the head of a Jewish congregation or society, and through him becomes acquainted with employers. He finds the need of a certain number of a particular trade—machinists, painters, carpenters, jewelers, factory hands—and he sends to the office in New York lists of the opportunities for labor which he has found. Then, as men apply who are in need of employment and are capable of doing the work, they are sent to the cities from which the requisition has come. They are given their railroad fare by the removal office, provided with clothing, if it is needed, and given food to keep them until they arrive at their new place of employment.

There are more openings for skilled labor than there are applicants to fill them. What are needed are places where men can learn the work and where, when they have attained knowledge and are progressing, their industry will be rewarded. Nearly every day a wagon-load of place-seeking Jews is taken from the removal office to the trains. When the father who has found profitable employment in another city writes that he is able to support his family, the removal office sends to him his wife and children.

To live in the fresh air of some Western town, with grass and trees and flowers, and plenty to eat, plenty to wear, plenty of room for play, is like taking up a residence in fairy land for the children who were born and have lived in the heat and stench, the narrow confinement of the tenements, in dirt and rags and misery. I read the other day a letter that had been received at the removal office, written by a girl thirteen years old, who signed her mother's name. Her father had preceded his family to Natchez, Mich., and when he had become established he had sent for them. Following is the letter of the little girl of the tenements, written in her new home:

57 LINCOLN AVENUE, NATCHEZ, MISS.  
DEAR MADAM—Your surprise will be as great as ours when you find out that our welcome here was a great surprise. When we came to our home the house was furnished most beautifully. We

had a dinner-set of beautiful decorated flowers, four wash-stands, and a set consisting of basin, large and small pitcher, a soap-dish and small vase, a bureau, all house utensils, such as tubs, pans, washboard, irons, wash-line, baking utensils, and everything in groceries that can possibly be imagined; four large new beds with mosquito netting and frames, three pretty lamps, beautiful mantel-piece ornaments, flower-vases, chairs, curtains, bedding, tables, tidies, and all things which may be found in a nice comfortable home. You have no idea how beautiful our house is furnished.

We have a pretty house consisting of four rooms, large spacious yard, and piazza. The houses here are quite far apart. Everything is very expensive, and nothing can be purchased for less than five cents. Papa has been doing better all the time, and in a very short time papa hopes to take a man to help him. We are all very happy, and we thank you very much and will appreciate your kindness as all our future prosperity is due to you. Hoping you are well and wishing you success I am, Yours truly,

Mrs. E. GOTTLEB.

Per M. G.

The houses seemed very "far apart" to her, and their little front yard was "spacious"! The letter is eloquent, for it shows how unnatural and unhappy is the life of the tenements. Here is a letter from a husband who had found employment in the West, sending for his wife:

HANCOCK, MICH.  
DEAR WIFE JENNIE—I let you know that I have arranged a house and I earn \$3 a day. As soon as you receive this letter you should sell everything except the kitchen things and go to the office and ask them to send you here. Write when you leave New York.  
SOLOMON MESTEL  
Care Gardner's Store.

And following is another, from New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
DEAR SIR—I am now in New Orleans and ask you to send my family. I am making a living but with double expense which I have if I cannot bring them. I beg you to send them as soon as possible, as they are suffering in New York. In Chattanooga I could not remain, but I thank you that you sent me out of New York.  
A. LICHTER.

### Fostering Education in the South.

IT IS encouraging to know that a better day is dawning for the cause of public education in the Southern States. A comprehensive plan has been formulated, which deserves to be ranked with the truly great undertakings of the new century. What the Federal Government cannot do in the matter of fostering common education will be done by the "General Educational Board", recently organized, which will operate throughout the United States under authority of a Federal charter. Its purpose is to develop the district school and help the higher institutions wherever there may be need. It will not confine its benefactions to any one locality or race. The South is receiving first attention. Whites as well as blacks will be helped. Great care is taken not to develop pauperism. To avoid this evil the Southern communities will be called upon to levy school taxes, collect and distribute the same impartially, and then for every dollar given by private parties the board will give another dollar. The movement has been inaugurated with a fund of \$1,000,000 in cash, which was given generously outright by John D. Rockefeller, to be spent as the board thinks best. Further donations are expected from the same source and from other wealthy men. They should give millions, because this board, with its careful management, will do much to solve the great problems of race and ignorance in the South. The General Educational Board was projected by William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railroad, who has enlisted a number of far-seeing students of social conditions, among them being Dr. Albert Shaw, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, and Dr. J. L. M. Curry. Rev. Dr. Wallace Buttrick is executive secretary, with headquarters in New York City.

### Hit a Soldier.

THE EXPERIENCE OF ONE OF OUR MEN.

THE soldier boys who fought during the Rebellion went home as a rule in pretty bad shape, caused by exposure and improper food and the use of quantities of coffee which left its mark in the wreck of many a stomach. Merrill Hutchinson, of Reading, Mass., tells his experience.

"I am an old soldier who served all through the war of the Rebellion, and my coffee-drinking commenced when I enlisted. I drank it three times a day and at the close of the war returned home almost a wreck.

"For years I had dyspepsia of the worst kind and could not drink anything but warm water or warm milk, nor eat enough to hardly keep a man alive. After suffering this way for years, and half living, I was told by a friend of your Postum Coffee.

"At first I refused to even try it, for I thought it meant more suffering for me, but at last I consented and it did taste mighty good, for I was a dear lover of coffee.

"I waited for the distress in my stomach that always had come with common coffee, but it never came. I drank it at first very carefully and then got reckless and wanted it every meal, and for over five years now have been drinking nothing else. I have no dyspepsia now, no trouble about eating anything. My weight, when I began using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, was 125 pounds. I am now 62 years old and weigh about 160 pounds, and am solid as a rock and able to do a day's work with any of the boys. Now I do not claim that Postum Cereal is a medicine, but in my own case it is both victuals and drink. I think that when Postum Coffee is properly made it is far ahead of coffee."





MEN WAITING FOR EMPLOYMENT ON THE STEPS OF THE REMOVAL OFFICE.



EAGER CROWD BEFORE THE DESK AWAITING GOOD NEWS.



MEN WHO HAVE FOUND EMPLOYMENT READY TO START FOR THEIR NEW HOMES.



PREPARING LUNCHEONS OF BREAD, BOLOGNA, AND SARDINES FOR THE TRAVELERS.



WAGON LOAD OF EAST-SIDERS LEAVING NEW YORK FOR HOMES IN THE WEST.

### UNIQUE INSTITUTION TO HELP THE POOR.

THE INDUSTRIAL REMOVAL OFFICE OF NEW YORK AND ITS WORK OF FINDING EMPLOYMENT FOR NEEDY JEWS.

Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Luckey.





THE CROWN PRINCE  
OF SIAM.

## Two Princely Visitors from the Orient



PRINCE CHEN OF  
CHINA.

AS THE United States increases in power and importance there is naturally a growing desire on the part of "the great ones of the earth" to visit it, to observe its greatness at short range, and to seek to establish closer and more friendly relations with its people. The recent coming here of Prince Henry of Prussia may have been but the beginning of a series of visits by royal personages to this country. The recovery of King Edward makes it possible that the Prince of Wales will again consider seriously the idea of testing our hospitality. But for the failure of Congress at its latest session to authorize the President to extend a formal invitation to King Chulalongkorn, of Siam, that monarch would now be contemplating a tour in the near future, embracing the Philippines and the great American republic. State etiquette prevents the King from becoming this nation's visitor unless he is officially invited to do so. But in lieu of the King the crown prince of Siam will, of his own motion, come to the United States in September.

While more interest would doubtless be manifested by Americans in the personality of the King, who has abolished slavery and decreed religious toleration in his realm, yet the prince, both in his personal and his representative capacity, will deserve, and will, of course, be

given, a cordial welcome. The Hon. David B. Sickels, of this city, who was for six years American consul at Siam, and who is an authority on matters appertaining to that kingdom, states that the crown prince, Maha Vajiravudh, is about twenty-two years old, and has been in England for the past eight years engaged in study, successively, under a private master, at Sandhurst College and at Oxford University. His proficiency in military studies at Sandhurst gained for him the rank of first lieutenant. He developed a taste for history at Oxford, and has written a volume on "The War of the Polish Succession," which has elicited favorable comment. The prince has visited the principal cities of Europe, where he received every attention. He is a handsome, well-balanced, thoughtful young man, an excellent English scholar, and a neat speech-maker. He will take in this country on his journey back to his native land. He will make no attempt at display, as has been alleged in some of the daily papers, but will be accompanied only by his brother and two aides-de-camp. He will come here simply as a student of men and of institutions, the prince, like his father, being liberal-minded and in sympathy with Western civilization. While he will call on the President and the Secretary of State, and will no doubt be entertained in good style, he will not be the guest of the nation. After his return to Siam the prince will have some of the duties of government imposed

on him by his father.

Another distinguished personage of royal blood has recently visited the United States in order to receive that enlightenment which this country alone can furnish. This eminent visitor was Prince Chen, special ambassador to the coronation of King Edward from China. Owing to the postponement of the great function, his mission to London was disappointing, but he doubtless saw enough novel and remarkable things in the American republic to make his long journey from the Celestial Kingdom worth while. The prince was not a guest of the government, but he lunched with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and he was well entertained in this city, though his stay was brief. Sir Liang Chen, the newly appointed Chinese minister to the United States, who was secretary to the special embassy, was a member of the prince's party. Prince Chen and the present Emperor of China, Kwang-su, are great-grandsons of the Emperor Chia Ching, who died in 1821, and the prince is the nephew of the Emperor Taoukwang, who died in 1850. The prince's father, Prince Ching, is prominent in Chinese affairs. Prince Chen, before going to England, had been attached to the Emperor's person as a kind of chamberlain. The prince, while here, created an excellent impression.

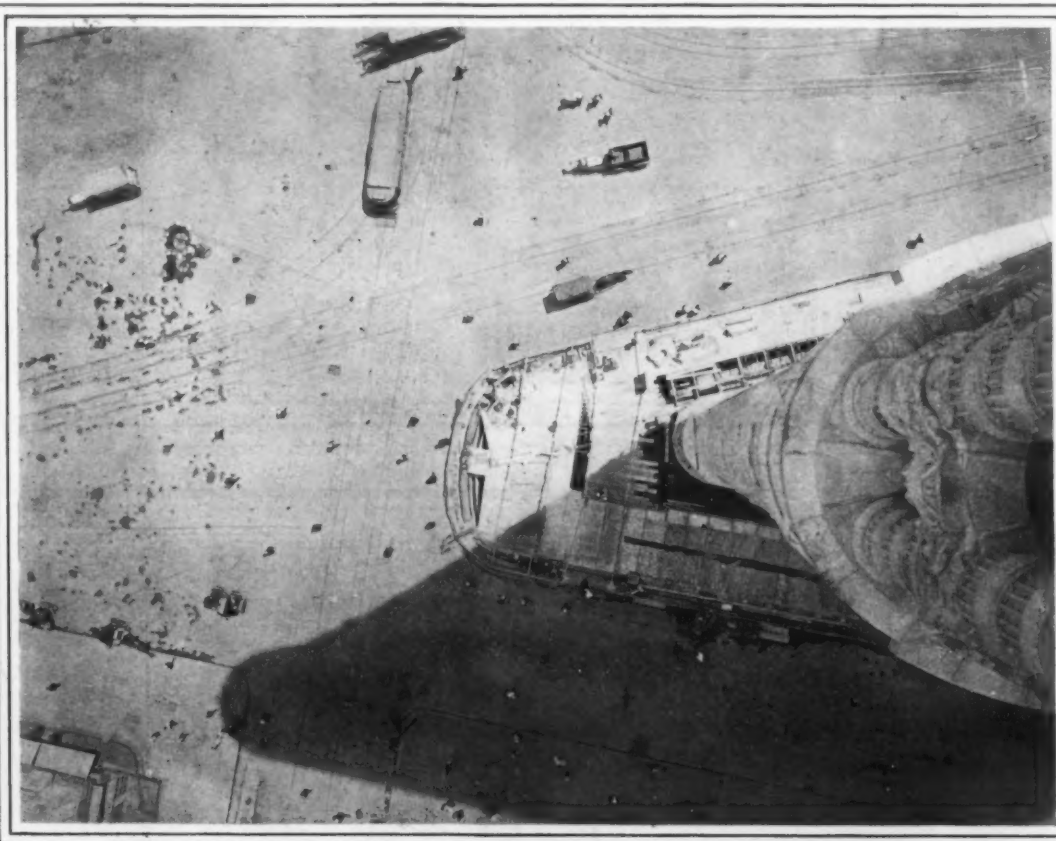


THE FLATIRON BUILDING AT BROADWAY, FIFTH AVENUE, AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

### The Huge and Novel Flatiron Building.

ON THAT swirling centre of trade and traffic, the triangular plot formed by the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street, New York, there has just been erected a remarkable building, which has attracted the widest attention and which is already one of the chief landmarks and points of interest in the city. The structure is known as "The Flatiron," its shape being that of a colossal domestic implement of the name, but without a handle. The building's pointed end is at the south line of Twenty-third Street, and a fine view of it in all its gigantic proportions may be obtained from Madison Square, where it is daily gazed at and admired by thousands of persons.

The Flatiron was designed by D. H. Burnham & Co., the Chicago architects, and was built for the Fifth Avenue Building Company by the George A. Fuller Construction Company of this city. It is twenty-one stories in height, towers 285 feet above the pavement, and has an area of 8,600 square feet on each floor. It is made of white stone and steel, is fireproof, and cost \$1,500,000. It is claimed that the structural steel, furnished by the American Bridge Company, which forms its framework, is the heaviest ever used for a similar purpose in New York city, 4,000 tons of that material being wrought into the building. The basement and sub-basement are very spacious, each containing 2,200 square feet, and advantage has been taken of this to make the foundation unusually strong, to add to the rigidity of the structure, and thus to provide it with ample resistance against wind pressure.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SIDEWALK AND STREET FROM THE ROOF EDGE OF THE TWENTY-ONE-STORY STRUCTURE, 285 FEET ABOVE THE STREET.

The process of erecting the Flatiron was rapid beyond precedent, the actual building time being only about twelve months. It will be utilized as an office building, and its location is such as probably to insure an urgent demand for accommodations in it, even at high rentals.

### Six Millions for the Y. M. C. A.

NO ORGANIZATION devoted specifically to the welfare of young men is doing a work comparable in its extent, thoroughness, and efficiency with that performed by the Young Men's Christian Association. The service it renders is characterized by practicality, keen business judgment, and wise recognition of the needs and demands of the hour in the education and training of young men. It aims at the development of a robust, all-around manhood, the building-up of character founded on physical, mental, moral, and spiritual healthfulness, on sanity and soundness of mind and body. Its supreme aim is to fit men for any and all duties to which they may be called in the far-reaching and complex relations of modern life. It is because of its practical aims and wise purposes that the Young Men's Christian Association has enlisted the hearty sympathy and generous support of the most progressive and wide-awake men of the day, of large employers of labor, and the heads of great and powerful industrial and commercial enterprises. How genuine this interest is may be judged in part by the magnificent financial support which the association is receiving in the shape of endowments, bequests, and

other gifts. The associations throughout the United States alone are preparing to spend nearly \$6,000,000 in new buildings in the near future, costing all the way from \$25,000 to \$800,000 each. At thirty-three railroad points buildings will be erected to cost \$462,000. Of this amount the railroad companies have contributed \$357,000. At least one new building a week will be opened during the next year. Newark, N. J., will soon have its \$275,000 building completed; New Haven, Conn., one costing nearly \$300,000; Scranton, Penn., \$260,000. Last year the Sioux Indians in the Dakotas built eighteen log buildings for Young Men's Christian Association headquarters, and a large work is being done among the colored people, North and South, in Cuba, Porto Rico, India, China, Japan, and throughout Europe.

### A Great Piece of Railroad Work.

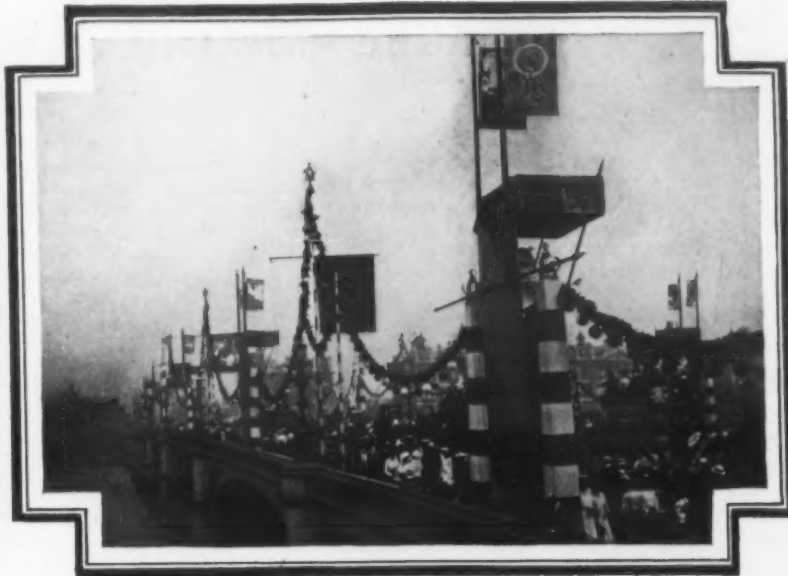
WITH the completion of work on the western division, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company will have practically a new double-track main line through the State of Iowa. For several years an enormous work has been going on, and millions of dollars have been expended in reducing grades, taking out curves, building double track, and putting in new steel bridges.

Good health is real wealth—Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters is a veritable fortune to the weak.

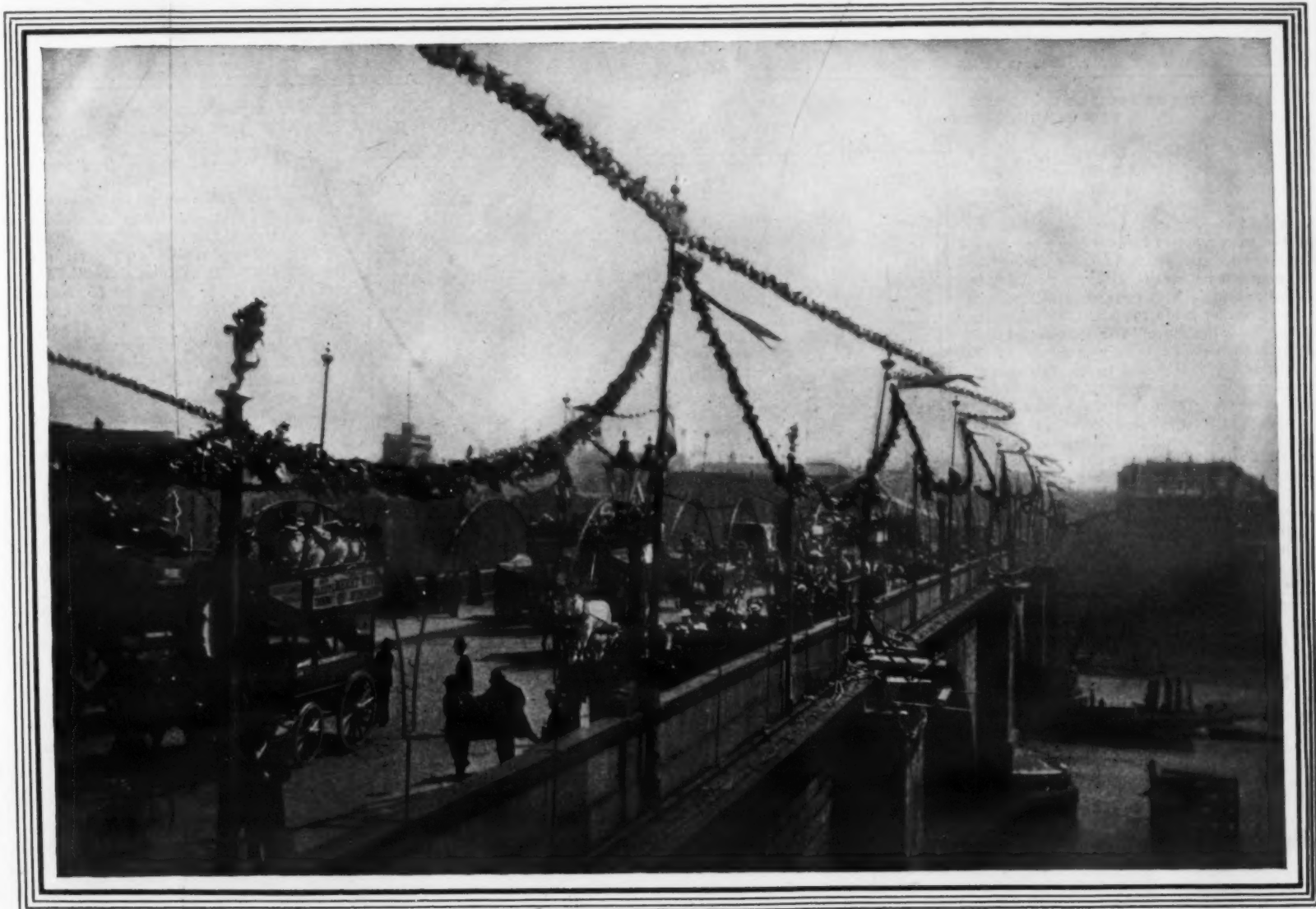




CROWD OF LOYAL SUBJECTS IN FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



THE ELABORATE DECORATIONS ON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.



FAMOUS LONDON BRIDGE WEARS HOLIDAY ADORNMENTS.



GRAND ARCH COMMEMORATING CANADA'S ZEALOUS LOYALTY.



BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL ARCH AND THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

### PREPARING FOR THE KING'S CORONATION.

SCENES IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL ALONG THE ROUTE FROM THE PALACE TO THE ABBEY.





## Spending \$50,000,000 for Our Coast Defenses

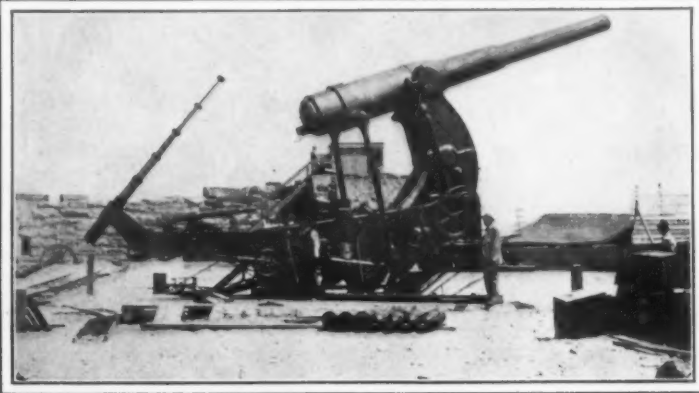
By Waldon Fawcett



THE PREPARATIONS for the coming war game along the New England coast, to be participated in by army artillerymen and the navy, have aroused new discussion as to the adequacy of our coast defenses. It has been alleged that a bad state of affairs prevails in these fortifications, the men in them being insufficient in number and poorly trained, and some of the guns being defective.

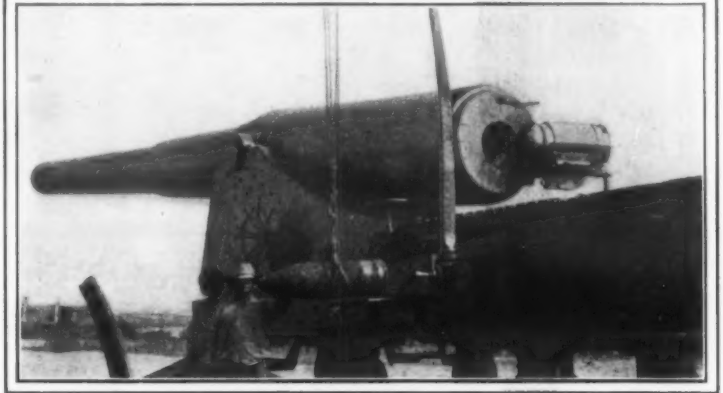
and granted appropriations commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, the opening of the century nevertheless finds the whole great system fully one-half completed. More than two dozen of the principal ports on our oceanic frontier have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to enable an effective defense to be made against the fiercest naval attack.

were characterized by their extremely heavy armament and great thickness of armor. With the rapid development of the "quick-firer," however, and the tremendous increase in the resisting powers of armor by reason of the discovery of the Harvey and Krupp processes, there has followed a material change in ship construction which has naturally necessitated a corresponding revision of



A TEN-INCH RIFLE ON PNEUMATIC DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE, IN POSITION TO BE FIRED AT A HOSTILE FLEET.

When, some few years hence, the nation is in a position to forcibly resent any displacement of the ship on its shoulder considerably more than two thousand black-mouthed barkers will frown from the eminences, natural and artificial, along its borders. This heedfulness of the injunction to prepare in time of peace for im-



HUGE TWELVE-INCH CANNON, ON GRAVITY RETURN PROOF CARRIAGE, ABOUT TO BE LOADED WITH ITS BIG PROJECTILE.

But General Randolph, head of the artillery corps, while not claiming that the defenses are at present capable of successfully resisting attacks by foreign fleets, maintains that they will give a good account of themselves. He admits that the coast artillery force is composed mostly of green men, who have enlisted during the past year, but he says that they are gaining in efficiency as rapidly as conditions will permit, Congress having made too scant provision for practice with the guns. The fault found with the big cannon relates mainly to the disappearing carriage, which is said to be unreliable at critical moments. Congress is expected, as a result of the war game, to make more liberal appropriations for the coast defenses.

In fact, the close of the first decade of the new century is likely to find the United States encompassed by the most perfect system of national defense ever devised by any nation. It was more than a dozen years ago that this gigantic project for guarding the greatest coastline in the possession of any country on the globe was first proposed. The war with Spain



DANGEROUS TO VESSELS FAR OUT AT SEA—A TEN-INCH RIFLE ON GORDON DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE.

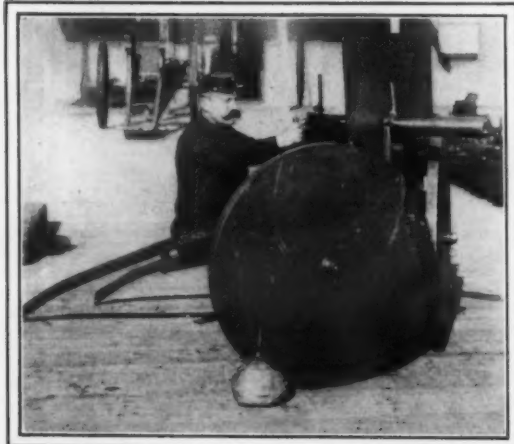
pending war will ultimately cost Uncle Sam more than \$50,000,000, even if the present programme is not enlarged and no provision is made for defending our new possessions.

In order to greet any invading host with a wholly plentiful shower of missiles of iron and steel it has been planned to mount nearly five hundred guns of the heaviest type, about eight hundred and fifty rapid-fire guns, and upward of a thousand mortars. Congress has already set aside the money to pay for about half of this formidable array, although, of course, it is not nearly all in position yet. This armament, with which our national waterfront is to bristle, includes a wide variety of weapons. The heaviest guns include ordnance of 8, 10, 12, and 16-inch calibre, while the rapid-firers range all the way from six-pounders to guns of 6-inch calibre. The collection of gun-carriages is almost as varied in its make-up. There are mortar carriages, disappearing carriages, barrette carriages, gun-lift carriages, rapid-fire pedestal mounts, rapid-fire carriages, and rampant mounts. Each has been chosen by reason of an especial adaptability to some special location.

At the time the scheme of coast defense was first formulated the rapid-fire gun was in its infancy and ships

opinions with regard to the character of coast defenses.

When the distinguished army officers who had been intrusted with the work of mapping out the new coast defenses for the United States first entered upon their task years ago they thought that it would be quite the thing to mount a considerable number of the heaviest guns at the more important harbors, in armored works. As the contest for the reduction in calibres of heavy guns grew apace, and the successful disappearing carriage for the 12-inch gun was devised, however, they gradually came to the conclusion that there might be a better way of arriving at the desired end. With proverbial Yankee foresight the American officers arrived at this conclusion much more quickly than their confreres abroad, and as a result the scheme for armored defenses was abandoned as unnecessary at a time when practically all the European governments still stood committed to armored casemate and turrets for their land defenses. The military authorities of the Old World have since, however, indorsed the judg-



SIDE VIEW OF MAXIM MACHINE-GUN, WHICH HURLS THOUSANDS OF BULLETS UPON AN ENEMY.

was a most excellent thing, in its way, for the efficiency of the American defensive system. True, it necessitated a temporary suspension of the striving for the main object, but it gave the workers an invaluable fund of experience and, more practical still, has provided a chain of entirely serviceable temporary defenses which can now be held in reserve for an emergency, and from which the armament may later be transferred to permanent works. Finally, the whole effect of the war has been to hasten the work on the coast defenses.

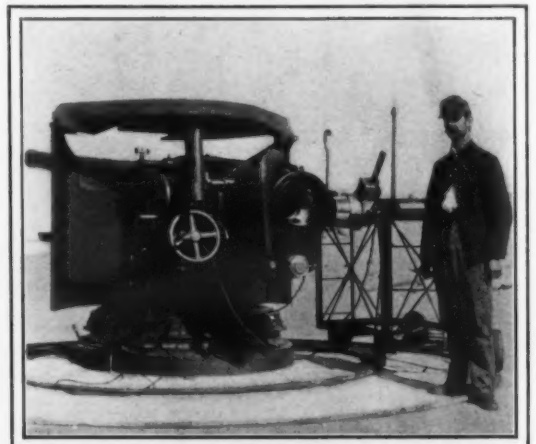
Although the inauguration of the modern system of seacoast defenses only dates in reality, from 1890, and it was fully half a dozen years later ere Congress awoke to the importance of the project



A SINGLE CHARGE OF SMOKELESS POWDER FOR THE EIGHTEEN-INCH GATHMANN GUN.



THE WRECKER WRECKED—REMAINS OF A TWELVE-INCH CAST-IRON MORTAR, WHICH BURST WHILE IT WAS BEING FIRED.



AN ARMSTRONG QUICK-FIRE GUN—A MOST FORMIDABLE WEAPON IN LOADING POSITION.

ment of the revolutionists on this side of the Atlantic.

With the reduction in the number and calibre of the heavy guns and the reduction of the number of mortars, the rapid-fire gun—that weapon of terrible and perpetual destructiveness—came into its own in America. In 1896 the officers in charge sketched a definite programme as to the quick-firing armament to be installed at the various fortifications, and since that time every effort has been made to get it in place just as rapidly as possible, the American fighting men regarding an adequate equipment of these active little "dogs of war" as an essential of the first importance. Constant improvement is being made in the rapid-fire guns and

Continued on opposite page.





UNCLE SAM'S BRONZED CAVALRYMEN PARADING BEFORE ADMIRING THRONGS IN THE CITY'S PRINCIPAL STREET.



GLEEFUL CROWDS WITNESS THE MARCHING PAST OF THE ISLAND INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.



HUNDREDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN FESTAL GARB ENJOYING THE DAY IN A BEAUTIFUL PARK.

#### FREE AND PROSPEROUS PORTO RICO'S FOURTH OF JULY.

CITY OF PONCE, ON JULY 25TH, CELEBRATED THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF DELIVERANCE FROM SPANISH RULE.

### \$50,000,000 for Our Coast Defenses.

*Continued from preceding page.*

of late it has been found possible to give them an increase of power far beyond what was thought practicable or advisable only a few years ago.

That there is still much work to be done before Miss Columbia may bid defiance to the world may be imagined when it is stated that a number of sites for fortifications still remain to be acquired before the approved project for seacoast defenses can be carried out in its entirety. It is estimated that at least half a million dollars will have to be expended to bring the desired property into the hands of the government. Among the important sites yet to be acquired are one in Boston Harbor and another at the southern entrance to New York Harbor. Other tracts of land which the War Department is ambitious to control, including two on the Pacific coast, will have to be acquired by condemnation proceedings, which are bound to be slow and tedious. It is not expected, however, that these delays will materially retard the completion of the whole great system within the time promised.

As the most effective way of illustrating the great scope of the United States coast defenses it may, perhaps, be pardonable to burden the readers with a list of the points at which permanent seacoast defenses are under construction. Beginning on the north Atlantic coast the locations comprise: Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers and Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston and New Bedford, Mass.; Narragansett Bay, R. I.; the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound; New York City; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Washington, D. C.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston and Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; St. John's River, Key West, Tampa Bay, and Pensacola, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans; Galveston and Sabine Pass, Tex.; San Diego and San Francisco, Cal.; the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington; Puget Sound in Washington; and Lake Champlain. Preliminary projects have also been outlined for a number of other places, including among others a plan for the defense of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay at Cape Henry. It is quite possible, however, that some of these schemes will wait a while for realization, owing to the importance of immediately taking active measures for the seacoast defense of Hawaii

and Porto Rico. A detailed plan for the defense of San Juan, Porto Rico, at a cost of nearly two million dollars has already been laid out, and the engineers are at work on the specifications for the work at Honolulu.

Uncle Sam now has on hand for the use of the heaviest guns in time of war more than twenty thousand armor-piercing and deck-piercing steel projectiles, and the stock in the national magazines is increased by nearly six thousand of these heavy missiles every year. The government also purchases each year more than a million pounds of smokeless powder.

Perhaps the most interesting features of the United States coast defenses are found in the unique forms of equipment which have lately been introduced. Among these was that strange weapon, the 18-inch Gathmann gun, for the construction of which Congress appropriated \$65,000, but which, when tested, proved a complete failure. That the United States practically stands committed to the policy of making a thorough trial of high explosives in coast defenses is evidenced by the large appropriations made by Congress for the installation of dynamite batteries. Work has already commenced on the installation of a number of these terrifying weapons at Sandy Hook, and plans are being made to provide similar batteries at Fisher's Island, New York, Port Royal, S. C., and other ports. Then, too, special efforts are being made to equip all harbors with a full complement of torpedo material and the other apparatus necessary for submarine mines. Indeed, it is stated by the officers in charge that there is not, even to-day, a harbor of any importance but what is prepared to make a quick and effective defense by this method.

Finally, the whole military world has awaited with interest the completion, for use in our coast defense, of what is not only the heaviest and most costly piece of ordnance in the United States, but is probably the most powerful weapon in the world. This is the 16-inch army rifle which has been constructed at the Watervliet arsenal, and which is so large that a new heating furnace had to be constructed to accommodate it. The cost of the monster was in the neighborhood of \$120,000, and the carriage on which it will be mounted will cost nearly as much more. The big gun weighs over one hundred and twenty-six tons, and will hurl a mass of iron miles farther than any of the old-style guns, its extreme range being estimated at twenty-one miles.

### The Opium Curse in China.

THE STATEMENT that a German firm has offered the Chinese government \$15,000,000 annually for the exclusive rights to sell opium throughout the empire is significant for the evidence it affords of the hold which the opium curse has upon the Chinese people. It is quite as consistent for the Germans to secure a monopoly of this miserable traffic in the future as it was for the English to force it upon China in the first place, but in neither case is the transaction creditable to a professedly Christian nation. The use of fifteen million dollars' worth of opium per year will go far toward offsetting all the good that all the missionary forces of other nations can do in China, and the fact that a traffic in the drug of such dimensions can be carried on successfully is not a hopeful augury for the future of the celestial empire.

### Man Housekeeper.

TRIED IT NINETY DAYS.

THERE is one case on record where a man had a good easy time of it while his wife was away, and she tells the tale.

"Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave husband for a month to pursue his bachelorhood as best he could. He resolved to give Grape-Nuts a thorough trial as he had for years been subject to bilious attacks and indigestion.

"During my absence he gained in weight and his health seemed perfect, therefore I give you for the benefit of suffering men in particular, and women in general, his menu for the 90 days: four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts sprinkled with a little salt and covered with good cream, one slice of bread and butter, one large cup of Postum Cereal Coffee (made according to directions), and all the fruit he wanted.

"He worked during the time nine hours a day and never realized he possessed a stomach. This diet my husband earnestly recommends to office men, students, and all people of sedentary habits especially; and let me tell it to all wives, this meal can be prepared by an inexperienced servant, a young son or daughter, thereby saving yourself hours of labor. Try it. It will make your work lighter, your purse heavier, your body healthier, and all of you happier." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





A NATURAL PORCH IN A MAMMOTH BOLE.—A. P. Hill, photographer.



ARBOREAL COLUMNS, BESIDE WHICH MEN DWINDLE INTO



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE GIANT REDWOODS OF THE BIG BASIN, CALIFORNIA, INCLU



THE FALLEN MONARCH, A MIGHTY UPROOTED TREE IN THE YOSEMITE VALLEY, USED FOR PARADE PURPOSES BY TROOP F, SIXTH CAVALRY, UNITED STATES ARMY.—Copyright, 1899, by Southern Pacific Co. H. C. Tibbitts, photographer.



THE GRIZZLY GIANT, A FOREST COLOSSUS, SURROUNDED BY A TROOP OF GIANTS.—

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT  
THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND MOST IMPOSING TREES ON EARTH—TOWERING REDWOODS OF CALIFORNIA





ICH MEN DWINDLE INTO INSIGNIFICANCE.—A. P. Hill, photographer



ONE TREE WHICH FURNISHED THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF 166,000 FEET OF  
TIMBER.—A. W. Ericson, photographer.



R BASIN, CALIFORNIA, INCLUDED IN AN EXTENSIVE STATE PARK.—A. P. Hill, photographer.



Y A TROOP OF CALIF.—Copyright, 1899, by Southern Pacific Co. H. C. Tibbitts, photographer.



NEARLY TWENTY HORSES AND THEIR RIDERS FIND STANDING-ROOM UPON ONE TREE-TRUNK.—Copyright, 1899, by Southern  
Pacific Co. H. C. Tibbitts, photographer.

S GREATEST NATURAL WONDERS.

WOODS OF CALIFORNIA, HUNDREDS OF FEET HIGH AND THOUSANDS OF YEARS OLD.—See page 182.

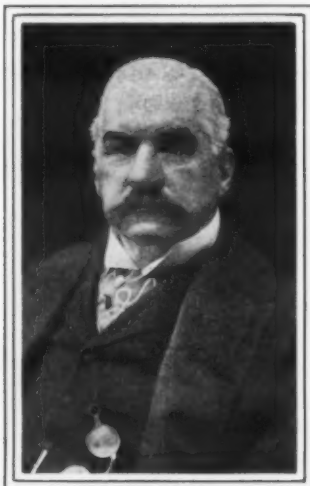




TREATING PATIENTS BY THE RAYS OF THE SUN AT DR. FINSEN'S INSTITUTE.



ELECTRIC LIGHTS USED BY DR. FINSEN IN HIS CURE.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN,  
Who has been testing Dr. Finsen's cure.  
Copyright, 1902, by Fack Bros.

## J. P. Morgan's "Light Cure"

THE REPORT that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the eminent millionaire and financier, has decided to undergo, at Copenhagen, Professor Niels Finsen's electric-light treatment for a cutaneous affection revives interest in the young Danish scientist's curative method. Photo-therapy, a corollary of the X-ray discovery, is proving a boon for persons suffering from far graver ailments than Mr.

Morgan's, for it is said to be effective in cases of tuberculosis, small-pox, eczema, and lupus. Professor Finsen's system first came into public notice about two and a half years ago. Under the will of Alfred Noble a prize of \$50,000 was received by Finsen for distinctly advancing the science of medicine. Eminent physicians and scientific men in Europe have indorsed the Finsen process, which is based on the theory that light, applied in a proper way, will cure all germ diseases.

Professor Finsen has established at Copenhagen a hospital for the cure of tuberculosis and lupus. In the operating hall there are large electric arc lights surrounded with red cloth, which deadens the rays that inflame eruptions of the skin. The healing light passes through big reflecting tubes, which intensify it. A patient, attended by a nurse, lies on a stretcher right under the end of each tube, and all in the room have their eyes protected from the glare by dust-colored spectacles. The light-rays from an illuminating power of 20,000 candles only two feet away are concentrated on the patient's skin at any required place. There is a device by which the powerful heat-rays which would injure the patients are absorbed.

About one square inch of the surface of the patient's body is treated daily, the term of treatment depending on the area of the tract affected.

Professor Finsen claims that nearly eight hundred of his patients have been cured. Out of 462 cases of lupus, 321 were cured and only four proved refractory. Sunlight also has been employed in the treatment of various maladies with beneficial results.

LENS USED FOR CONCENTRATING THE  
SUN'S RAYS UPON THE  
PATIENT.

## Trees Older than Civilization

CALIFORNIA FOREST GIANTS WHOSE AGE DATES BACK TO NOAH'S FLOOD

By L. A. Maynard

PUBLIC SENTIMENT throughout the country will heartily sustain the efforts to secure legislative action, both on the part of the national government and of California, to insure the preservation of the mammoth trees which are the pride and glory of the California forests. The threatened conversion of these marvelous forest giants into lumber would be an irredeemable loss to science and the natural wonders of the world. Such a calamity should by all means be averted if possible.

We reproduce herewith photographs of a number of these marvels of the California groves. Two of these are of a gigantic redwood cut down in Humboldt County. The total height of this tree when standing was three hundred feet, and its diameter at the butt sixteen and a half feet. It was estimated to contain 166,125 feet of timber, board measure. It took nine logging cars to haul to the mill the logs cut from this tree. The bark on the trunk was six inches thick. For the photograph of this forest giant we are indebted to the courtesy of the Vance Redwood Lumber Co., of Eureka, Cal.

Other trees represented in the photographs are aptly named the Fallen Monarch and the Grizzly Giant. The size of the Fallen Monarch may be judged from the fact that it is used as a parade-ground by Troop F of the Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A. The base circumference of the Grizzly Giant is ninety-three feet and it is two hundred and seventy-two feet high, but a better idea of its enormous girth may be gained by observing the grouping of the cavalry troop above mentioned about its foot. Eleven feet above the ground this king of trees has a circumference of sixty-four feet. The first limbs of the Grizzly are one hundred feet above the ground, and with a diameter of six feet compare favorably with the size of the main trunks of the largest trees in an ordinary forest. It stands in a grove of a dozen trees or more, the smallest of which is seventy feet in circumference.

The age of these trees has long been a matter of curious as well as scientific speculation. In some cases the concentric rings marking the successive stages of growth give a fair basis of estimate as to their age, but, in general, much is left in uncertainty. The age of some of the middle-sized trees felled in the Calaveras grove is given at about thirteen hundred years, but the stately monuments of forest growth shown in our photographs are believed to have a record running back over forty centuries. A writer in the *Sunset*, a monthly publication issued by the Southern Pacific Company, in referring to the age of these trees puts the matter in happy phrase by saying: "Some of these trees were giants when the houses of Hanover and Hohenzollern were as yet unknown to history. When the Queen of Sheba visited Solomon they were braving their first winters; when Demosthenes

was delivering his splendid philippics these trees had assumed the stature of giants. The idea of March that saw the death of Caesar may have looked upon the spring

### The Soldier's Prayer

(Sent to LESLIE'S WEEKLY by an American officer in Manila, and reprinted by request.)

NEAR the camp-fire's flickering light,  
In my blanket-bed I lie,  
Gazing through the shades of night  
At the twinkling stars on high.  
O'er me spirits in the air  
Silent vigils seem to keep,  
As I breathe my childhood's prayer,  
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

SOFTLY sings the whip-poor-will  
In the boughs of yonder tree;  
Laughingly the dancing rill  
Swell the midnight melody.  
Foemen may be lurking near  
In the cañon dark and deep;  
Low I breathe in Jesus' ear,  
"I pray thee, Lord, my soul to keep."

MID those stars one face I see—  
One the Saviour took away—  
Mother, who in infancy  
Taught my baby lips to pray.  
Her sweet spirit hovers near,  
In the lonely mountain brake;  
Take me to her, Saviour dear,  
"If I should die before I wake."

FAINTER glows the flickering light  
As each ember slowly dies;  
Plaintively the birds of night  
Fill the air with saddening cries.  
Over me they seem to cry,  
"You may no more awake."  
Low I plead: If I should die,  
"I pray thee, Lord, my soul to take."

of their maturity. When Mohammed was offering the world its choice between the Koran and the sword, some had attained middle age." One might proceed in this fashion, indeed, through all the annals of the world during the thousands of years since these trees first peeped from the soil and began their upward way toward the sky.

The most remarkable photograph in our collection is that giving a panoramic view of the giant redwoods of the Big Basin, the first picture of the kind ever produced. Strange to say, this particular grove of colossal wonders was practically unknown up to a year or so ago, although it stands within twenty-two miles of San José and only forty miles from San Francisco. In the spring of 1900, a movement owing its inception chiefly to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Andrew P. Hill, a public-spirited citizen of San José, was started to induce the State of California to purchase a tract of several thousand acres in Santa Cruz County, including this grove of redwoods, and set it aside as a State park, thus insuring the preservation of the trees. The co-operation of the prominent newspapers of California, the Santa Cruz Board of Trade, Stanford University, and other civic bodies and educational institutions was secured, and the result was that the California Legislature last winter passed a bill appropriating \$250,000 to purchase the Big Basin and convert it into a public pleasure-ground to be known as Sempervirens Park. The tract consists of about 14,000 acres. Some of the redwoods found here have an age estimated at 7,500 years. Many of them are from twenty to twenty-three feet in diameter at the base and three hundred feet high. The largest tree in the series shown in our photograph is one hundred and seven feet and six inches in circumference. The term Sempervirens has been applied to these trees, a variety of the sequoia, because of their apparent ability to withstand the ravages of time and live forever. Even the oldest members of the group are seemingly as vigorous as in their far-off youth, and good for several thousand years more.

### For Dyspepsia

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DR. T. H. ANDREWS, late of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., says: "A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

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MISCHIEVOUS BOYS MEDDLING WITH FORBIDDEN THINGS.  
Emma J. Thayer, Williamsburg, Mass.



THE BANNER YEAR FOR CORN IN IOWA.  
Frank E. Foster, Iowa Falls, Ia.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) GRAN'PA AN' DE CHILLEN IN DE COTTON-FIELD.  
William J. Ballou, Tongaloo, Miss



STUDY IN CONTRASTING EFFECTS.  
W. B. Northrup, Brooklyn.



COOLING OFF IN THE SURF AT ONTARIO BEACH, N. Y.  
Le Roy C. Howe, Seneca Falls, N. Y.



THE UNSUSPECTING CRAP-PLAYERS.—Robert S. Gray, Charlotte, N. C.



CROWD AT MANHATTAN BEACH ADMIRING THE DRILL OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.  
Arthur Dwight, New York City.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC PRIZE CONTEST—MISSISSIPPI WINS.

PLEASING GLIMPSES OF LIFE CAUGHT BY VARIOUS PICTURE-MAKERS.

(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)





GENERAL LEW WALLACE, WHO HAS GIVEN PUBLIC READINGS OF HIS BOOK, "BEN-HUR."

as a reader. We are wont, indeed, to think of real poets as being by temperament and disposition shy and timid creatures, preferring to bask in the light of the moon rather than in the glare of footlights; and there is a seeming incongruity in the appearance of a bard twanging the lyre in public places to the accompaniment of his own music, although we have some excellent examples of that kind in literary history. But aside from such purely sentimental objections, which can hardly be allowed to stand in this materialistic land where poets, poor things, are not pensioned off by the government nor any one else, but must earn their bread and butter like ordinary mortals, we see no good reason why Mr. Edwin Markham, Will Carleton, or any other writer of verse should not edify the public and incidentally add somewhat to his cash account by reading his own compositions on a fifty-cent admission basis, reserved seats extra. Genuine poets are such *rara aves* now and always, that it is worth half the price asked just to see a real live one on exhibition. And there is also a valuable consideration that in this way only are most people likely to absorb any poetry at all into their intellectual being. Even "Paradise Lost" might get into general circulation if it were served out now by Milton himself on public platforms, and it can be imagined that people would at least make a desperate effort to understand "Sordello" should Browning himself try to interpret it for them.

As we have said, it depends chiefly upon the poet's ability to read his own verse with spirit, grace, and power. Tennyson, as we are just now told by a writer in *The Century*, had a singularly musical voice, and recited his own poems, in strictly private circles, with charming effect. Scott and Wordsworth were fond of a like exercise in the company of chosen friends and excelled in it, and the same may be affirmed of our own Longfellow. The latter, by the way, expresses his own opinion on this subject in a passage in "Michael Angelo," where the great artist is besought by Fra Sebastiano to attend a supper with his fellow-craftsmen with the additional inducement of hearing Berni read a canto of his "Orlando Innamorato." To this Angelo replies:

That is another reason for not going.  
If aught is tedious and intolerable,  
It is a poet reading his own verses.

But it need hardly be said that the elocutionary gift in men of letters is by no means the inseparable accompaniment of creative genius, this being true of novelists and other writers as well as poets. A striking illustration of this fact came under our observation some years ago when we were privileged to attend a series of "authors' readings" in New York for the benefit of the Copyright League. James Russell Lowell presided on one of these occasions, and among the readers were Charles Dudley Warner, George William Curtis, William Dean Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, and Frank R. Stockton. Warner excelled as a public speaker, and his reading of one of his best adventures in the Adirondacks was captivating, and Curtis's selection from "Prue and I" was equally so. But as for the other three they went from poorer to poorer still. Page struggled bravely with a selection from "Meh Lady," but it was not edifying; Howells made a manly effort to be entertaining, but failed miserably; and as for poor Stockton, he could hardly be heard beyond the footlights, and few in the audience would have known, except for the programme, whether he was reading from "The Lady or the Tiger" or "Rudder Grange." Doubtless these excellent gentlemen realized their shortcomings more than any one else, and it was truly a noble and heroic act of self-sacrifice on their part to make the effort *pro bono*. On any other grounds such "entertainment" as they afforded would have been almost unforgivable.

General Lew Wallace has added considerably to his exchequer, if not to his fame, by his public readings from "Ben-Hur," and he always draws paying houses. But we have heard his "chariot race" read or recited on several occasions by public entertainers in much finer spirit and with better effect than when given by Wallace himself. The scene is one requiring a measure of dramatic energy which the general lacks. One of the best combinations of readers ever seen before the American public was Mark Twain and George W. Cable, who "starred" together for a time, about eighteen years ago. With Twain to supply the humor and Cable the pathos—and tragedy too, if necessary—no element was lacking for an intellectual repast of the highest order. Twain has abjured public readings, it is understood, since he came back from his debt-paying campaign around the globe, but Cable is still a popular favorite on the lyceum platform. The author of "Bylow Hill" is a little man with a small but penetrating, rich, and finely

## Books and Authors

By La Salle A. Maynard

SHOULD A poet read in public from his own works is a question which has been discussed somewhat of late in literary circles. We should say that it depended chiefly upon the poet's gift

modulated voice, specially well designed to render selections from such writings as his "Old Creole Days" with taking effect. "Ian Maclaren" made a success of his public readings when he toured this country two or three years ago, and the "Bonnie Briar Bush" stories lost none of their tender pathos and delightful humor when heard from his lips. But it could hardly be said that either Conan Doyle or Israel Zangwill fulfilled public expectations in like measure. Taking it all around, the best and most popular reader among American writers of the day is probably F. Hopkinson Smith. In this, as in everything else which Mr. Smith undertakes, whether it be civil engineering, painting, or story-writing, he seems to have the gift of a master. His selections are usually from "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" or "A Day at Laguerre's," and these he renders with an ease and naturalness, an exquisite grace and charm of manner, which capture an audience from the start and hold it to the end.

READERS WHO look to the writings of the late Frank R. Stockton first of all for humor of the sort that pervaded "Rudder Grange" and "Pomona's Travels" will be disappointed somewhat in "Kate Bonnet," Mr. Stockton's last novel (D. Appleton & Co.), although if they will read the book through they will find, on the whole, that it is a capital and satisfying story and fully up to the best Stockton standard. It has more of the adventurous spirit of the author's "Captain Horn" mingled with elements of love and romance such as become the period, the scene and characters of the story. Kate Bonnet is the lovely and dutiful daughter of a rich gentleman of Barbadoes who is metamorphosed into a fierce and bloodthirsty buccaneer, one among the number of that class who terrorized the Spanish Main in the seventeenth century. Kate shares his evil fortunes though not his evil life, and remains throughout all vicissitudes an influence making for sweetness and light, a veritable

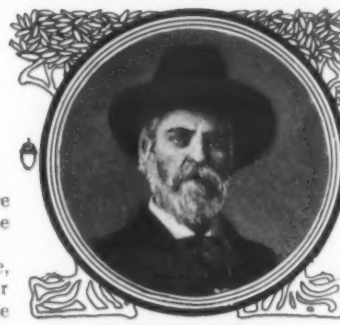


NEW YORK STUDIO OF F. HOPKINSON SMITH.—FROM "AMERICAN AUTHORS AND THEIR HOMES."

guardian angel to her reckless and misguided father. Other characters in the story are a pious and humorous Scotchman; a fierce and reckless captain in the royal navy; a diletante pirate captain; other pirates of high and low degree; and the renowned king of pirates himself, the great Blackbeard, who plays a leading part. Contrary to what one might think, with such characters and surroundings, many humorous situations present themselves, and the story, like all of Stockton's tales, ends up well and has a wholesome, cheery flavor. For even Stockton's villains are never wholly villainous, and even a pirate in his hands becomes a person who has some redeeming qualities and leaves some pleasant memories behind.

AMERICAN READERS will always give a joyous welcome to a volume of short stories by Bret Harte, such as that just issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. We could never understand why a man so intensely and unequivocally American as Bret Harte was in all his instincts, predilections, and sympathies could voluntarily expatriate himself as he did; but as that was his business and is not ours we shall pass no harsh judgments, particularly since the exile held true to his early loves in literature, and was truly American to the last so far as the atmosphere, scenery, and unique flavor of his stories are concerned. A certain similarity between one of Harte's early productions, such as "The Heathen Chinese," and John Hay's "Little Breeches" has led some people to confuse these two authors, but while the literary orbits of the two men did come pretty near together at one time, they swung far apart in later days. Harte was first and last of all a man of letters with a gift of portraying the rough, unconventional, and picturesque side of humanity such as few writers of his day possess, while our accomplished Secretary of State bids fair to shine on the pages of history not so much as a man of letters as a diplomatist, orator, and statesman of the first rank.

IT MUST be granted that at first flush a proposal to teach the "Art of Life" emanating from a French source would not strike a reflective person as being altogether in comport with the higher and finer aims of human existence. The impression prevails, at least, that the art of life as practiced too generally in France to-day does



MR. EDWIN MARKHAM, AUTHOR OF "THE MAN WITH THE HOE," AND OTHER NOTED POEMS.

not make for pure morals or genuine happiness. However this may be, the book under this explicit title written by R. de Moulde la Claviere and translated from the French by George Herbert Ely (Putnam) teaches only what is true, beautiful, and good. In this volume the highest and noblest ethical principles are set forth in words where sound wisdom is re-enforced by sparkling wit and gentle satire, and by that light, brilliant, and captivating style which belongs to French writers as to no others. M. Claviere urges women to fulfill their function of "moral maternity," to impart moral nourishment to the world, to transform it through the influence of moral beauty. Written for Paris, this book is good reading in New York, and wherever women are ensnared in materialistic aims and enjoyments.

THE QUESTION is sometimes raised, Why so many new books? There are more good books now in the world than we can read, and why not let them suffice? There are several answers to this question. New issues are constantly coming up, and these require treatment. History and science must be brought up to date. Every generation must largely make its own literature. This fact grows out of changing styles. We can no more think just the same thoughts that our fathers did than we can wear their clothes. What if the great mass of books is ephemeral, dying within a few years? If they have supplied a passing need they have not lived in vain. The last word on all the great themes and problems of life will never be spoken. When men ceased to think for themselves and fell back upon the "classics," a great blight fell upon the intellectual life of mankind. The Renaissance broke the fetters of authority, and led men to think for themselves. Hence, the Reformation, the wonderful achievements of the last century, and all the progress, discovery, and invention of modern times.

ROBERT SHACKLETON, author of "Many Waters: A Story of New York," published by D. Appleton & Co., abandoned the practice of law to enter the literary field, in which he has already achieved a reputation. He is forty-one years old and a native of Wisconsin. Almost all of his early life was spent in Cleveland, Ohio, where he obtained his preliminary education. He studied law at the University of Michigan and was admitted to the Bar in Ohio. Following a natural bent for investigation, he was attracted to newspaper work, in which he was successful, serving from 1895 to 1900 on one of the great New York dailies. For the last two years Mr. Shackleton has occupied an editorial position on the *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia.

### Why He Voted for Lincoln.

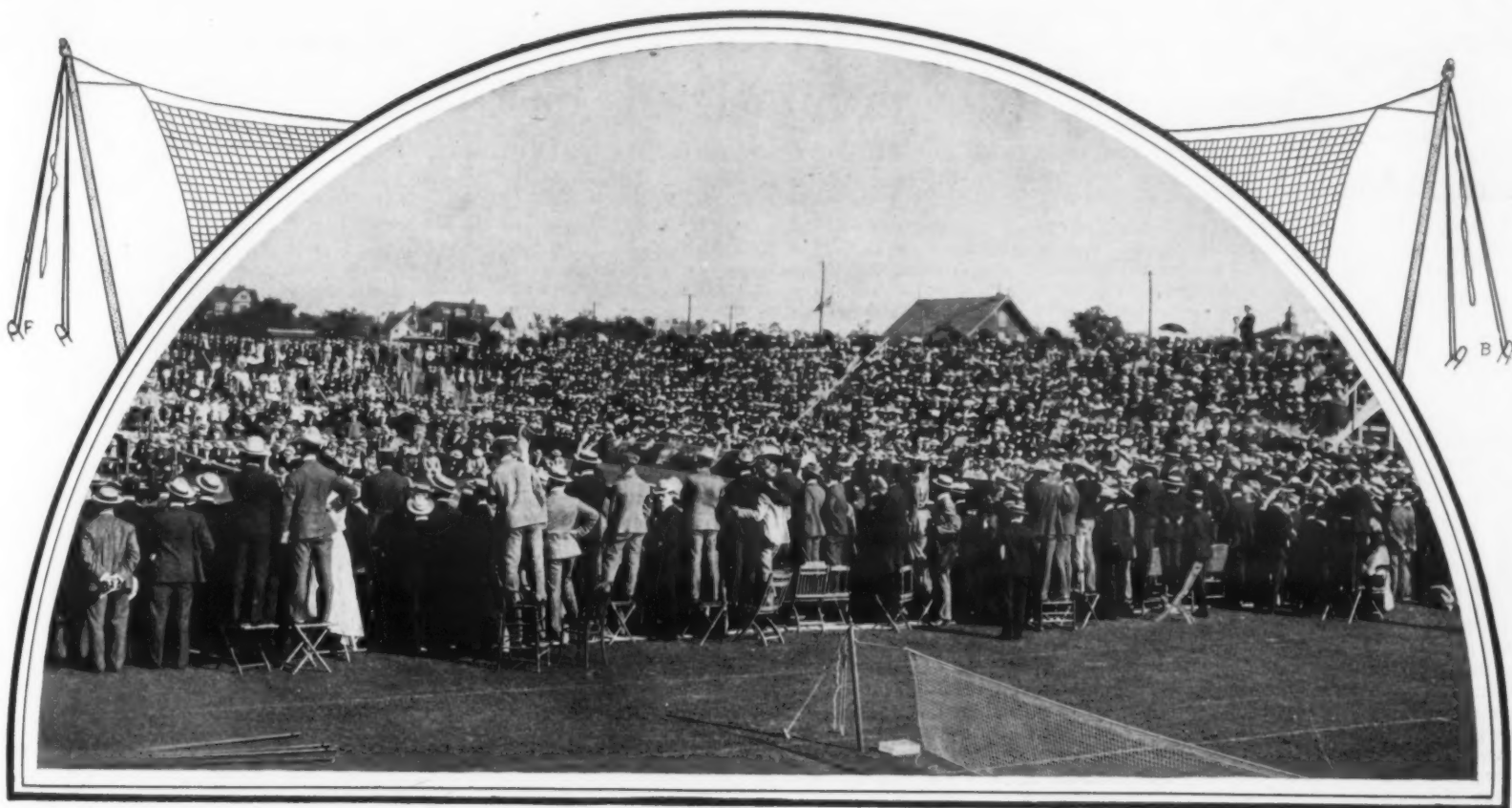
NO INCIDENT in the life of Abraham Lincoln better illustrates the greatness of his nature than the following, which has probably never before been related: At the time of the national election of 1864, when President Lincoln was a candidate for re-election, some of the soldiers who were encamped about Washington were allowed to go home to vote. The men soon discovered that those who were in charge of the arrangements were facilitating the movement of the men who were expected to vote for Mr. Lincoln, and that the movement of those who would probably vote for General McClellan was being correspondingly retarded. This discrimination occasioned a good deal of anger, and after much discussion one soldier, having in mind the well-known fairness of President Lincoln, proposed that three or four get into a carriage and present the case to him. The suggestion was accepted and they were soon in the White House, where they were very cordially received.

They told their story, explaining that they were Democrats and wished to vote for General McClellan, and that it seemed to them that they were not to be allowed to get away in time to vote. Mr. Lincoln asked a few questions and then wrote and handed to them a message, addressed to their commanding officer, but did not acquaint them with the contents. As the men were returning to camp it was suggested that it might be well to read the message, in the fear that it might be an order for their punishment, but the suggestion was quickly dismissed. When the message was delivered to the officer, he read, "You will see that these men and their friends are given every facility to leave for home immediately in order to vote." The order was obeyed promptly, the men reached home in ample time, and the veteran who tells the story says, "I believe that each of us voted for Mr. Lincoln, although we were Democrats, and this was the only time that I ever voted for a Republican candidate."

### A Mother's Milk

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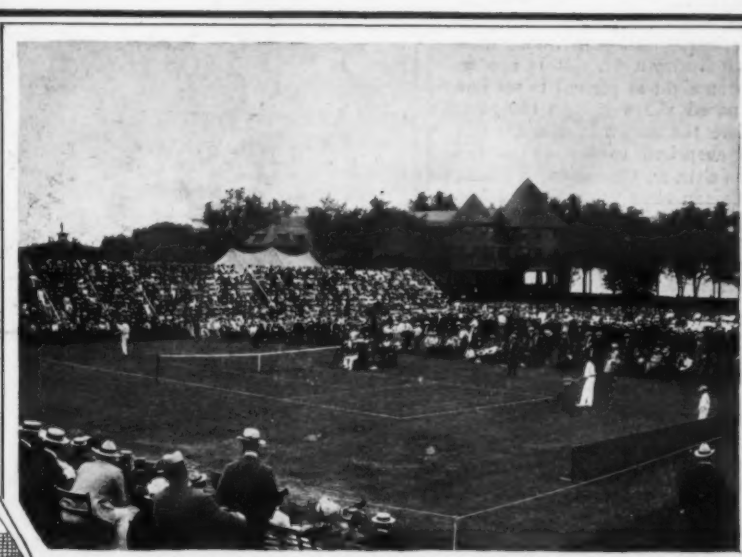




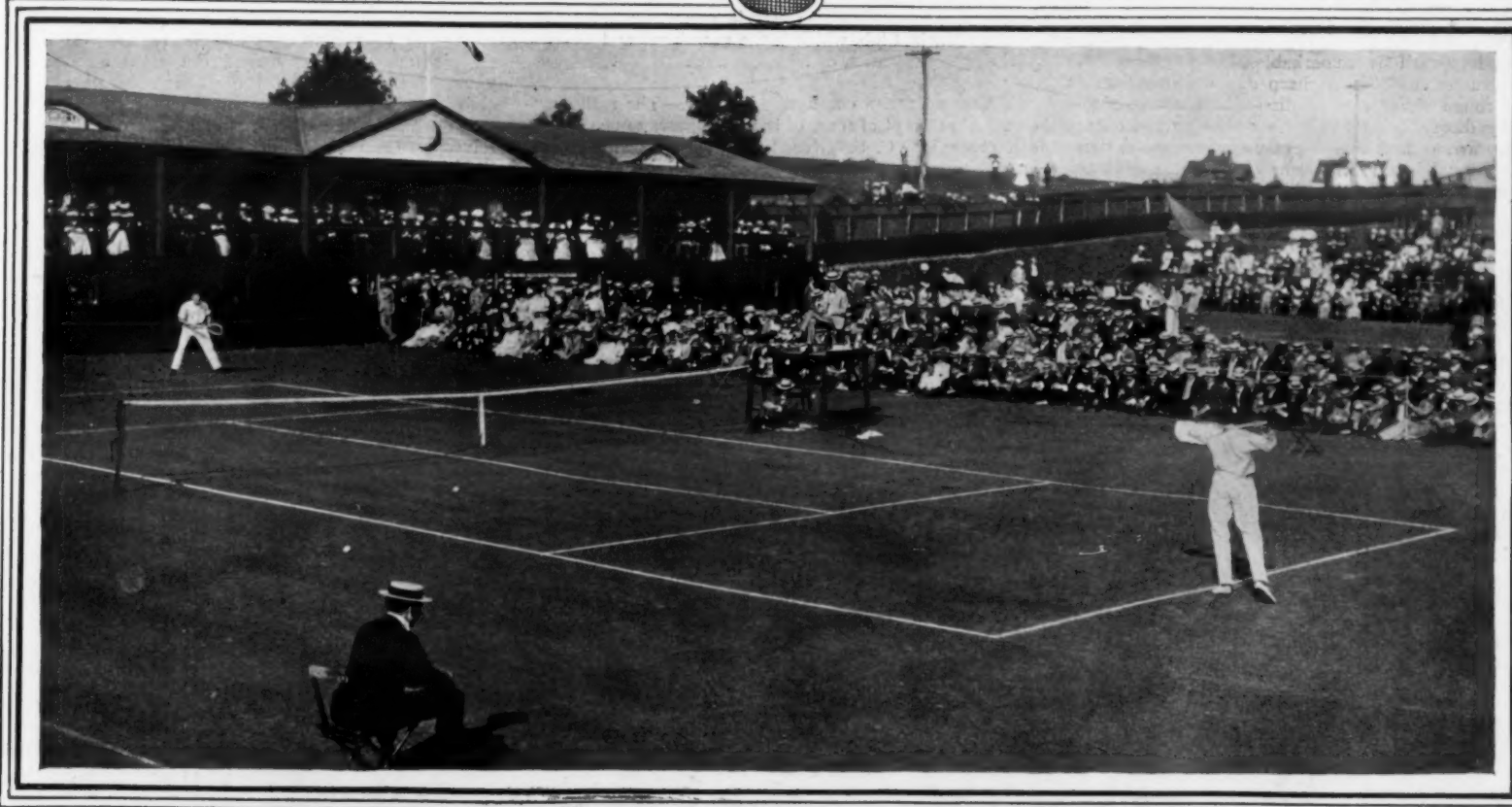
SEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS WATCHING THE GAMES WITH INTENSE INTEREST.



WITNESSING DEFEAT OF WILLIAM A. LARNED, AMERICAN SINGLES CHAMPION, BY R. F. DOHERTY, THE ENGLISH PLAYER.



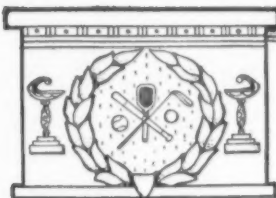
MALCOLM D. WHITMAN, THE UNBEATEN CHAMPION, WINNING A MATCH FROM DR. JOSHUA PIM, OF ENGLAND—WHITMAN AT THE LEFT.



WHITMAN PUTTING UP A VICTORIOUS GAME AGAINST R. F. DOHERTY—WHITMAN AT THE LEFT.

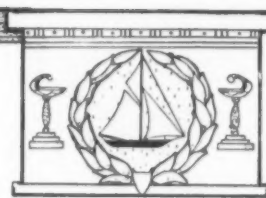
THE HOTLY-CONTESTED INTERNATIONAL LAWN-TENNIS CONTEST.  
FEATURES OF THE GREAT CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY BY THE MOST NOTED EXPERTS ON THE COURTS OF THE CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by E. F. Keller, with Goers lens.





## In the World of Sports

SMASHING OF WORLD'S BICYCLE RECORDS EXPLAINED—ROUGH-RIDING  
JOCKEYS—CRUISE OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB



**THE SPRINT AND HIGH GEARS.**—The manner in which world's records have been smashed on the bicycle tracks throughout the country has apparently mystified everybody, and yet the reason is plain enough to those who make a close study of bicycle racing. Singularly enough, however, nobody up to date has attempted to explain the reason in a sensible way. The unbelievers scoff that all records should go so fast and the makers swell up with pride and intimate that they are making a better wheel than ever before. The track managers smirk and say that their tracks have been improved. The real reason is that the men are training more faithfully and the fact that the American riders have followed in the footsteps of the Frenchmen and have adopted higher gears. Most of the unpaced and competition records this year have been made by two men, Frank L. Kramer, the professional champion, and M. L. Hurley, the amateur champion. So I determined the other day, when down at Manhattan Beach, to sound those riders. Each admitted that he was riding a much higher gear than ever. Hurley is now riding a 106 gear, never heard of before in unpaced work. When "Jimmy" Michael rode that gear three years ago when following a pacing machine people thought it was wonderful. The unpaced riders at that time were riding gears from 72 to 82. Now Kramer is riding a 104 gear, while Hurley goes two points higher—probably the highest gear ever ridden by an amateur in unpaced work in any country. Both champions are wonderfully strong-limbed fellows and few of their rivals dare to use such high gearings. Last year Kramer used a 96 and Hurley a 92. It is not an uncommon sight at present to see one of the paced riders using a 120 gear, and before the season is over I would not be surprised to see men of the Elkes, Walthour, Champion, Michael, and Freeman class using 140.

**ROUGH RIDING JOCKEYS.**—With the remarkable interest in the thoroughbred and the record-breaking crowds at the various tracks in the East it is only natural for the trainers and jockeys to think it necessary for them to become more strenuous in their efforts to give satisfaction to the owners, the track officials, and the general public. The result has been that there has been more rough riding on the tracks this year than ever, and the officials of the Jockey Club have been considering for some time the advisability of enacting stringent rules to prevent such tactics in the future. While the meeting at Brighton Beach and the early days at Saratoga showed improved sport and greater crowds than usual, the races were made positively dangerous by reckless jockeying by some of the youthful knights of the pigskin. That so few accidents happened is remarkable. The judges have been instructed to keep a sharp eye out for flagrant cases of rough riding, and to discipline the owner and jockey by disqualifying the horse whenever the offense seems to warrant such severe measures. A case in point was the disqualification of Burns on Ethics during the closing week at Brighton. Ethics was the favorite and by far the best horse in the race at the weights. Ethics won by fully three lengths, but was placed last for palpably fouling himself, Tom Kenney, and Numeral in the run up the stretch. The action burned up a lot of money for the public, but the result has been good. The calling of a jockey is dangerous enough at best, but when he endangers the life of other jockeys by foul tactics it is time to bring him up with a sharp turn. To be disqualified for fouling hurts a jockey much more than a heavy fine. Shaw has been a dismal failure so far this season. The best work to date has been done by Odom, Wonderly, and O'Connor. If Odom continues to improve he is likely to be considered America's best-jockey at the close of the present racing season.

**A CRUISE OF THE MILLIONAIRES.**—All yachtsmen agree that the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, just ended at Marblehead, has been the most successful in point of racing, and socially, of any that have been given by that popular organization. More money is represented by the yachts and their owners than at any other annual sporting and social event held in this country. It is a greater display in its way than anything they have in England or in any other country. The prizes offered during the cruise for the various runs from port to port are valuable and artistic, and it is doubtful if any yacht club expends more money for this purpose than the New York Yacht Club. Some idea may be formed of the wealth represented in this club when it is known that the yacht owners include such men as William K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, August Belmont, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard and Frank J. Gould, James J. Hill, and John Jacob Astor, the latter being the donor of the Astor Cups every year, the schooner prize being valued at \$1,000 and that for sloops at \$500. The races for these cups off Newport this year were witnessed by most of the wealthy residents of that fashionable resort on August 6th. During the cruise, which this year began at New London, the owners of yachts live on board with their guests and often entertain at dinners given on board

apparent, declined to meet Scholes, the Canadian, just prior to going to Europe, the criticism was so stinging that Titus at the last minute decided to row the Canadian, although his friends knew that he was not in shape to do his best work. He was defeated by Scholes, but had his revenge by easily beating the Canadian in their preliminary heat for the Diamond Sculls in England. Those who know Titus laugh at the stories of professionalism and say that the champion will be cleared of the charges if the officials think it necessary to take official cognizance of the silly rumors. J. S. Kelly, the winner of the Diamond Sculls, is boyish of face, but has a physique which shows plainly through his street attire. J. H. Gibbons, the stroke of the Third Trinity, winner of the Grand Challenge Cup, is an ideal-looking athlete. Both Titus and Scholes are at present determined to have another try for the rowing classic next year. Still, there is a livelier interest in rowing in America at present than for several years, and a new phenomenon may appear before the present season is over who will demonstrate his superiority over the others and will be the logical American selection for next season.

**IMPROVEMENT IN AUTOMOBILES.**—The remarkable advancement made during the last year in automobiles, especially in this country, illustrates the possibilities of the horseless vehicle. The up-to-date machine to-day is really a remarkable piece of mechanism, and it is astonishing how few accidents happen compared with the number of a few months ago. A prominent member of one of the most important clubs said the other day: "Last year I took a seat in an automobile with almost fear, and if the journey was to be a long one I always looked up the railroad trains before starting. Now I have not had a hitch in one of my automobile trips in several months. The mechanism of the modern vehicle for business and sport seems to have been brought pretty close to perfection. The American carriage builder has done his part too. The machine to-day can get over almost any kind of an obstruction in the road with practically no vibration to the occupants of the vehicle. The location of the springs and the proper adjustment of the weight has accomplished wonders. An obstruction that would throw a railroad train into the air and cause a frightful accident and loss of life can be surmounted by an automobile with scarcely a jar to its passengers."



JAMES E. MC CONNELL, AGE FIFTEEN, AND GEORGE W. GARRETT, AGED SEVENTEEN, WHO RECENTLY MADE AN AUTOMOBILE RUN FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO IN ELEVEN DAYS, ACTUAL RUNNING TIME.—Wright.

for friends who visit them at Newport and at other points. Many courtesies were exchanged in this way at Marblehead, where the club as a whole was the guest of the Eastern Yacht Club, which is the prominent and wealthy yachting organization of New England.

**ROWING CLASSICS AND THE RESULT.**—The rather undignified attempt of some of the club mates of the American champion, C. S. Titus, to impeach his standing as an amateur has met with the just rebuke such conduct deserves. Long before Titus sailed for England to try for the Diamond Sculls the feeling of hostility against him was manifested on the Harlem River at New York. There was constant wrangling over raising the expenses to defray the actual cost of the trip, and when Titus, for reasons

in competitive sports this year in remarkable numbers. This applies to nearly every branch of outdoor sport. On the race-tracks several young jockeys have forced their way to the front, while in professional baseball no previous year has turned out so many successful youngsters. In cricket the younger members of the clubs are taking a livelier interest in the old English game, while many new riders have made names for themselves on the bicycle track and in road racing. W. J. Clothier, of Philadelphia, who won the recent tennis tournament at Longwood, was the tennis surprise of recent years. The youthful Quaker is only about twenty years of age and his defeat of Larned caused the critics to shout in their amazement. Louis N. James, the present golf champion, is only nineteen years of age. It is this constant infusion of young blood that makes sport what it is to-day.

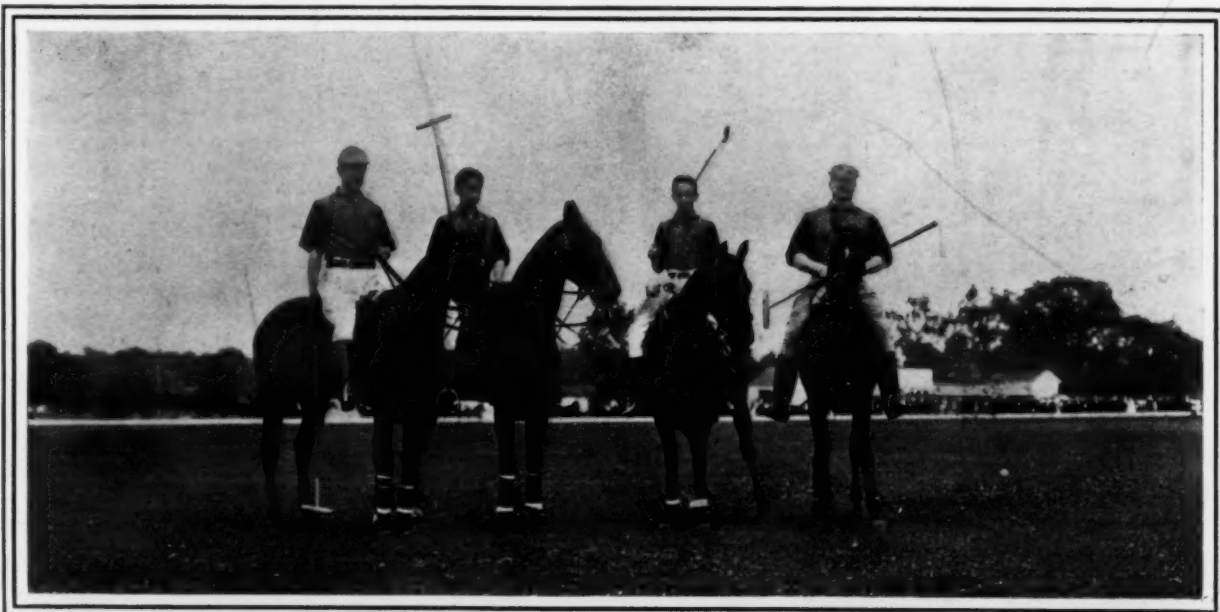
G. E. STACKHOUSE.

### Queries Answered.

M. A. C., LOUISVILLE.—The shotgun should be fitted to you by an expert. With your admitted inexperience your own selection of a gun would not give you satisfaction when you really learned how to shoot.

L. O. G., CHICAGO.—The speed limit for automobiles differs in localities. It would be best to inquire about local ordinances beforehand and make careful notes when passing through towns and cities. Some country constables eke out a handsome income by lying in wait for strangers on the road.

J. A. W., BROOKLYN.—Any preliminary movement made by the pitcher with intent to deceive the baserunner, when the ball is not delivered, can be called a balk, and the baserunner is entitled to one base. G. E. S.



GEORGE GOULD'S LAKEWOOD POLO TEAM.—FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: GEORGE J. GOULD, JAY GOULD, KINGDON GOULD, AND BEN NICHOLS. Pictorial News Co.





# The Pioneers of Arizona

## and the Romance of the White Horse Mine . By E. C. Rowe



THE HISTORY of that portion of northern Arizona which was organized as Yavapai County at the first session of the Arizona Legislature in 1864, claims an important place in the romantic story of the conquest and difficult and dangerous process of civilizing the great Southwest. The courage and endurance of those men of iron who first flung "Old Glory" to Arizona's fervent breezes, and, defying every stratagem of fate, kept it aloft for us fortunate ones of later days, is a tale which, could it be fully told, would rival in thrilling interest the annals of King Arthur's mythical knights, or the achievements of the immortal "Three Guardsmen" of Dumas the elder.

The fathers of Yavapai—those dauntless pioneers who hewed out standing-room in an unknown and inhospitable wilderness, disputing the ground inch by inch with savage beast and still more savage men—were given more to action than to contemplation; and it probably never occurred to them that the dangerous episodes of their daily lives would one day be the romance of unborn generations.

But for a first historical glimpse of the region now embraced within the boundaries of Yavapai County, we must glance back far beyond the advent of the American pioneers. More than 374 years have passed since the first European set foot on the soil of what is now Yavapai County. From 1537 to 1540 four separate expeditions of Spaniards traversed these familiar mountains and plains. Fortunately these ruthless invaders made no permanent settlement; for they found no peaceful population which they could enslave, and they did not propose to do any work themselves. They wondered greatly, however, on finding numerous crumbling ruins and other evidences that the land had been occupied at some distant date by a numerous and industrious people. We wonder at the same ruins to-day; but no voice comes out of the past to tell us the history of this vanished race.

They were undoubtedly a powerful people, and of a race that was industrial rather than warlike. Evidences of their labor can be seen in every fertile valley and by every water course. They constructed vast systems of irrigating canals and built citadels and walled towns; but here our knowledge of them ends. The farmer, driving his plow across the broad valleys of Yavapai, turns up polished implements of stone and highly glazed and decorated pottery that surpass the work of the modern Indian; the prospector marvels at the leveled ruins of former habitations, while the scientist theorizes in vain over mysterious hieroglyphics and elaborate picture-writing cut deep into the gloomy walls of mountain cañons. The departed race has left no message that we can read. Their voices are hushed in the silence of the centuries.

Indeed, we cannot doubt that this entire southwestern region was once densely populated; and if we may judge from the number of ruined habitations that can be seen on almost every square mile of Arizona, the population of this region in that unknown past was far in excess of its present numbers.

Prescott, herself, is believed to be built on the site of a prehistoric city, and many relics of its former inhabitants have been unearthed. In Chino valley, twenty miles to the north, many interesting stone ruins are still extant, and several human skeletons have been exhumed from them, as well as a number of large *ollas* (earthen jars) filled with charred corn and beans. The doors and windows of these dwellings are of the same size as the openings to modern buildings, but in nearly every case they have been walled up by their former proprietors. Some have accounted for this walling up of the doors and windows by supposing that these people were inhabiting the land when Arizona was visited by the tremendous volcanic outburst that deluged the entire region with rivers of fiery lava, and that, stifling with the heat, the natives walled themselves into their houses and died of suffocation.

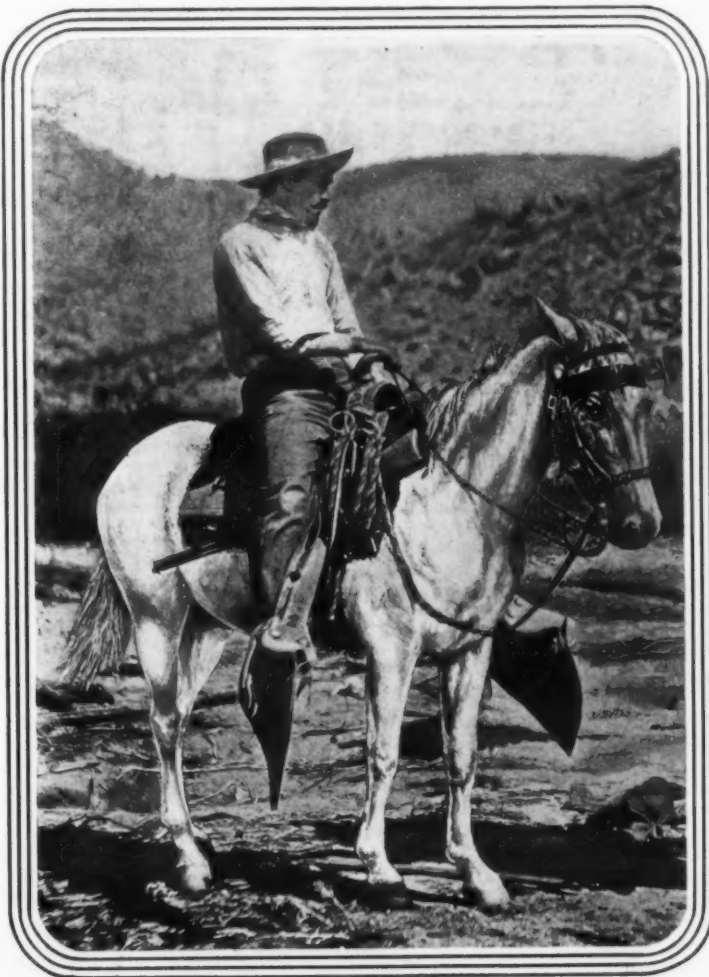
Many theories have been advanced by ethnologists and historians as to the identity and origin of those ancient dwellers in the land; and numerous have been the conjectures as to the mysterious agency that so completely blotted out the numerous and powerful race. But in spite of all, their history remains as carefully hidden as the riddle of the Sphinx. Speculation on the matter, though fascinating, is utterly fruitless.

How interesting the thought that at that distant day—a century before the grim Pilgrim Fathers landed on their bleak Plymouth Rock—the broad level stretches of Chino valley resounded to the clank of mail-clad cavaliers, advancing sword in hand and arquebus on shoulder, mounted on their armored steeds; while black-robed Jesuits, journeying through the valley of the Verde, crossed themselves as they glanced fearfully up the shadowy cañons on either side.

Happily for the nineteenth-century pioneers, and for us of the twentieth century, the bloody Spaniard and the wily priest did not linger to exploit the hidden treasures

of this smiling mountain land. The Spaniard was not wont to prospect for treasure that could only be obtained by toil. He found it much easier and more to his taste to prospect for persons who already had the gold, and then he merely took it from them. Thus it was that when our American pioneers arrived they found the golden and silver treasures of gulch and mountain-side all untouched.

As one old-timer puts it, "there was just enough going on in those days to keep a man from gettin' idle and goin' to seed." Here, for instance, is a little episode in the every-day life of the Lynx Creek miners that was too much a part of the routine to cause more than a momentary ripple of excitement. In the winter of 1863-4 three men started on horseback from the Granite Creek settlement to the placers at Lynx Creek. The men were Dr. J. T. Alsap, S. C. Miller and Con. Moore. As grass was plenty on the mesa just this side of Lynx Creek basin, and there was none in the bottom where they were to camp, they dismounted, and drawing their butcher knives, commenced cutting, each of them, a bundle of feed for his animal during the night. While thus employed, a party of Apaches sneaked up, stampeded their horses, and simultaneously another portion of the band opened fire on them at a distance of less than fifty yards.



WHITE AND HIS WHITE HORSE

Of course there was nothing to do but break for the nearest timber, a few rods distant; and there they stood off the sneaking foe successfully for an hour or more, dropping meanwhile two or three men out of their saddles.

But this state of affairs was not to be endured forever; and as the sun dropped out of sight and the air began to get chilly, Sam Miller proposed to the others that they should make a break for the creek bottom, where there was an old log cabin of his, in which they could be much more comfortable. Miller had already received a bullet wound just above the knee, and though he was feeling "pretty sick," he did not "let on" to his companions for fear of adding to their discomfort. They made a successful rush for the cabin, but found it barred up from the inside, and there they were, a good mark for the Indians, who were not more than fifty or sixty yards behind them, yelling like fiends and keeping the air filled with whistling arrows, and an occasional musket ball for variety. The cabin was a dug-out, built partially into the bank, and as Miller had built it he "knew the ropes." Telling his companions to hold their ground a moment, he ran up the steep hill-side, got on the roof and climbed down the wide stone chimney. In a moment more he had unbarred the heavy door and admitted his two companions. Here they were comparatively safe, though the Indians still kept up the attack. Sam Miller and Dr. Alsap knocked out chunks between the logs and gave the attacking party better than they sent. Finally the "boys" working at Miller's placer camp, three miles up the creek, hearing the shooting and suspecting the cause, came down in a body, and the Apaches, with yells of rage, retreated. Before this happened, how-

ever, Sam Miller had the pleasure of dropping a big ugly buck from off the fine black horse which had been stolen from old man Moore when they were first jumped. The boys had not come any too quickly, for Sam Miller, weakened by the loss of blood, succumbed as soon as the danger was over, and had to be packed up to his camp on an improvised litter. His wound laid him up several weeks.

Though Prescott was the nucleus of civilization in northern Arizona, it is not to be supposed that all of her citizens settled down within the safe limits of the community. Most of them were scattered all through the mountains, in parties of three or four, prospecting for mines, and dodging Apaches between times. Meanwhile new parties of emigrants were constantly arriving to keep up the population. Lynx Creek was one of the first placer camps discovered, and the quantities of coarse gold obtained there created quite a stampede in that direction. The creek received its name through an adventure of Sam Miller with a lynx on its bank, not far from the present site of the White Horse mine. Mr. Miller saw the animal skulking along the creek bottom, and forthwith shot it with his rifle. The lynx fell in its tracks and lay so still that Mr. Miller thought it dead and ran forward to turn it over. He had no sooner touched it than the treacherous beast seized him by the wrist, and it was impossible to shake it off. He finally solved the problem by drawing his revolver, while its teeth were yet fastened in his wrist, and putting three balls through its head.

It was the very next day that he made the important gold discovery. His brother and a third companion went out hunting, leaving Miller to keep camp. To kill time he took a pan and went down the creek to try for gold. In the very first pan he washed out, he got \$4.80 in coarse gold. Of course he lost no time in staking out claims, and the news of the find caused a rush of population to the newly-named Lynx Creek, where hundreds of thousands of dollars were taken from the gravel with gold pan, rocker and sluice boxes. Since then the bed of the stream has been worked over many times—always with a profit. Including its tributary waters, over \$60,000,000 is said to have been extracted from the auriferous gravels of the creeks which find their heads among the mines of that district.

One of the characters familiar to the placer miners working the bed of Lynx Creek was a prospector named White—no less familiar was his old white horse, the two being practically inseparable. White was a typical prospector; he wanted to discover something and would only work the placer sands when it became necessary to replenish his stock of tobacco and bacon. During one of his periodical visits, one night, his horse became untethered, and White in the morning, when he discovered his loss, was pretty well broken up. He was, however, determined to find his quadruped friend, and started alone on the trail over the Bradshaw Mountains. For weeks nothing was seen of White or his white horse, then occasionally he would come into Prescott for stores, and at such times seemed to be well supplied with "dust." On one of these visits White met a gentleman from New York City, to whom he showed some exceedingly rich specimens. In a few hours this New Yorker was in the saddle on his way to inspect White's wonderful mountain of riches.

For a distance of five miles they kept to the chaparral road, then struck into the mountains. After about an hour on the winding mountain trail they entered a ravine which led to an almost level plateau of perhaps 200 acres, one side of which gradually sloped to Lynx Creek, a distance of about two miles, the mountains on three sides rising about six hundred feet above, the air so rarified that the different mineral ledges, some white, some red, could be plainly seen running up and down and over the slope of the mountains. A natural spring of water bubbled from the rock, and near by, under an immense juniper tree, White had pitched his tent. Here was a picture, here contentment. "Now," says White, "I will show you my new 'White Horse.' I have named yonder peak White Horse Hill, for there is where I found my old white horse, and there is where the specimens I have come from. That hill is my bank; it contains more gold than any national bank in the Territory, and all I have to do is pick it up." This was found to be almost literally true, for a great part of the surface was a veritable network of veins, showing free gold. An old arastra had been erected, and in this crude manner White was producing gold to such an extent that it fairly staggered his visitor. That night White's visitor was hurrying east to consult with his associates. Since then a corporation has been formed—modern machinery is at work developing the property, and near the old juniper tree is a whole row of substantial houses, occupied by the miners. Everything is changed excepting the name, the corporation taking the title "White Horse." New companies are being formed on adjacent properties, and in time White Horse City may rival its prosperous neighbor Prescott.





# Hints to Money-makers



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EVERYBODY FAMILIAR with the workings of Wall Street knows that all the life the market possesses has been put into it by a daring Western clique of speculators, who have startled the old, conservative leaders by their new methods and the success with which the latter have been applied. It seems to be within the power of this Western combination—which has been enormously enriched by its successful manipulation of industrial properties—to take up almost any railroad, great or small, in the West, East or South, secure control of it in the open market, and then unload it either on some greater property, directly, or upon the public, indirectly. There must be an end, however, to all suc-

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cesses, even the greatest. A trick that works well the first time, and possibly the second or third, may fail on the fourth attempt. The resources of the most skillful manipulator, are eventually exhausted. When the Western crowd get all the juice out of the orange on the bull side, what will it do? The only money-making side of the market will then be the bear side. What the Western plungers have done to uplift, they can do to destroy.

We have seen this sort of work in the industrial field in a number of instances. Amalgamated Copper was a notable one. While insiders were employing paid writers in their financial columns to predict that Amalgamated would be another Standard Oil and would surely and speedily sell at 150, then at 200, and then at any old price that might be asked, they were quietly selling every share they held, around 120. They knew perfectly well that the condition of the copper market did not warrant the payment of 8 per cent. dividends, but they paid 2 per cent. quarterly, until the trick was done. The stock was unloaded on the public, and the Amalgamated crowd then proceeded to pick it up, as I have been told they have been doing, at half the price at which they sold. So with American Ice. Lies, bold, audacious lies, were given out from headquarters as to the earnings of the company. They were given out even to those who did not speculate or want to speculate, but who simply sought the honest facts, with which to fairly enlighten the public. While dividends of 6 per cent. on the preferred and 4 per cent. on the common were paid, while statements of handsome earnings were being circulated and predictions made that the shares would sell much higher, insiders were sneaking out their holdings, ready to grab them back at their lowest level.

Was ever the trick of a bunco-steerer more detestable? But how many stocks are now paying increased dividends and promising higher prices, and reporting enormous earnings, as a cover for insiders to sell out? How long will it be before the Western crowd, as I have said, will be working for a decline rather than an advance in prices? They knew when to buy the shares they manipulated so handsomely for a rise, and they will be in prime condition to know when to sell and to take advantage of the opportunity they themselves will make. What chance has an outsider in such a one-sided game as this? Suppose the crowd which expects to make \$50,000,000 on the bull side of the Rock Island reorganization scheme decides to make the same amount on the bear side? The new plan of reorganization gives these speculators the power, if not the authority, to do so. They virtually tie up the stock for ten years in their own control, and have a right to use the surplus funds of the company for the purchase and sale of the company's stock. They dominate, and no one else has anything to say. Even the books need not be opened to the stockholders, unless with the officers' consent. The Western plungers are truly wonderful and mighty smart. And the penitentiary is full of smart men.

The struggle to maintain stocks at a high level is continued with desperation, and will be until the leaders have unloaded their burden upon the public. The crop reports are discounted, prosperous conditions are magnified, great imaginary combinations are fancifully portrayed; yet the public keeps out of the market, and is quite as anxious to unload what little it has left as are the big guns of the Street. One financial writer, who is trying to work up a bull sentiment, wants Wall Street to take note that Congress proposes to provide large expenditures for the irrigation of the arid lands of the West, and that some of the Western railroads will profit greatly by this public work. Others presage great things on the completion of the Panama Canal. Still others tell of the magnificent future of the New York local traction shares, growing out of the completion of tunnels and bridges across the East and North rivers. All these are future events, several years ahead of us. Meanwhile many things may happen to the stock market. Already railroad earnings are diminishing. Crop prospects are not as extravagantly good as they were. Anxiety regarding the future condition of the money market continues to grow. Gold exports are

threatened. Our domestic exports of merchandise and agricultural products are diminishing, and in some branches of the iron and steel trade prices are not as buoyant as they were.

"M." Buffalo: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street.

"W. O. S." Fall River: I do not understand you. Please write more plainly.

"W. L." St. Louis: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"H." Uxbridge, Mass.: I would hold my Manhattan (2) From the investment standpoint, Baltimore and Ohio looks high enough.

"B." Pittsburgh: (1) Not rated as such.

(2) It is difficult to get large concerns to take up a small deal. If you will explain its nature, confidentially, I will give you my best opinion.

"Butte," Montana: Railroads which are eligible for consolidations and combinations include Toledo, St. Louis and Western; Kansas City Southern; Wisconsin Central; Chicago and Great Western; Ontario and Western, and the Delaware and Hudson.

"Transit," St. Louis: (1) They are not particularly conservative. (2) This is their claim, but I doubt it. (3) Difficult to advise. One of the strongest men in the directorate promises much higher prices, but I am unable to confirm his statements.

"S." Vineland, N. J.: The National Oil and Development Co. is an Arizona corporation with a capital of \$3,000,000. The scheme is being promoted by a gentleman from Colorado, who declines to give very much information regarding the concern until later on. On the face of it, I do not recommend the purchase of the shares.

"Cecil," Baltimore: I have thought that conditions were favorable for the future of Toledo, St. Louis and Western. Have always advised its purchase only for a long pull. When large interests get ready to move a stock, there is little time to get aboard. The shares can be traded in with safety until that time arrives, and then they should be held for a long pull.

"D." Birmingham, Ala.: (1) The only form in which the "Hints to Money-Makers" is published is in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, as a part of the paper. It is not printed as a circular letter. (2) Does a large business but has no rating. (3) Yes; but firms which are to be recommended include Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York; Rhoades & Richmond, 20 Broad Street, who deal largely in corporation and railroad bonds, and Harrison & Wyckoff, 71 Broadway, who deal in small lots and shares. These are all members of the New York Stock Exchange.

"Constant Reader," Harman, Colo.: If the bull leaders and manipulators do not get scared off by a crisis in the money market, or by the fear of disturbing tariff discussions at the December session of Congress, and if the safety of the corn crop is assured, no doubt an effort will be made to lift up all of the cheap railroad shares and perhaps some of the cheap industrial shares. But you are gambling with the chances against you. For a long pull, Ontario and Western, on reactions, ought to be among the best of the cheap stocks. Some day a movement in Wisconsin Central is also due. The same has long been predicted of M. K. & T.

"H." Detroit: The Black Hills Copper Company, of South Dakota, has a capital of \$2,000,000 and the par value of the shares is \$1 each; 750,000 shares are in the treasury. It has twenty-seven lode claims near the border line of Wyoming. Its officers include several prominent business men and bankers of Michigan, and they tell me they do not claim that the proposition is an absolutely sure one as yet, but they do claim that it is perfectly legitimate and honest. The company's report shows that much development work is being done and that an ore body of considerable value is being worked. Just how much value there is in such a property can only be determined after exploration work has been extensively continued.

"Tarheel," Charlotte, N. C.: (1) Suddenly announced combinations, deals, or new developments, may change the relative prominence and value of both industrial and railroad shares at any time. As conditions now are, I think as well of Toledo, St. Louis and Western common as of Kansas City Southern common for speculative purposes, as of almost any of the stocks you mention. But until money market conditions are more settled, I am not advising the purchase of stocks. (2) I know little about grain speculation, but a few weeks ago one of the heaviest, cleverest, and most successful operators in corn, presented a long array of facts and figures to show that September corn must sell much higher. I will not undertake to contradict him.

"Butte," Mont.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) The principal crop, the corn crop, is certainly not yet out of danger and will not be for over a month. You will observe that the great consolidations have not advanced shares very much after the consolidations have been announced. Insiders have usually unloaded before the announcement was made public. (2) With good crops and a promising business outlook this fall, no doubt other consolidations may be expected, unless money market conditions forbid. (3) The copper situation is not regarded with favor and will not be better until Amalgamated interests dominate the situation more completely. The demand for copper abroad is not as great as it was, and the tendency is to over-production and over-supply. (4) Biased. (5) Generally fair.

"A. B. C.," Cincinnati: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. "Sure things" are not always as sure as they might be. The man who calls himself a banker and broker and guarantees you 12 1-2 per cent. on your investment does not appear to have any rating in the financial world. Who guarantees him? (2) It is an industrial and always is in danger of competition. (3) There are fair prospects for the Toledo railway shares. (4) Speculatively, I believe in the more active railroad stocks which are listed on the exchanges. (5) The situation changes from day to day. The best way is to keep track of this column.

"T. C. and I," Syracuse: (1) I am not a believer in the sustaining power of this market for a year to come. If I am wrong, then Ontario and Western probably is a good thing to buy and hold, perhaps as good as anything at its price. (2) The future of all the steel properties is problematical. An effort will be made, no doubt, at the approaching session of Congress to reduce iron and steel duties, and the effect will be depressing on steel and iron stocks. As a rule, I believe it wise to take a profit when you can get it. On such a market, with its ups and downs, you can generally buy back what you have sold, if you are patient. (3) Rubber has had a severe decline, and it might be wiser to hold it for a while and see how the industrial situation stands.

"J." Akron, O.: (1) The president of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad declares that it will continue as an absolutely independent line, but this does not preclude its accepting an offer to join any combination that might enhance its interests. The possibilities of such combinations always add largely to the speculative value of these properties. (2) The statement that the United States

Steel trust's charter has been so framed as to deprive a majority of the stockholders of the power to change the direction and control is a revelation to those who are not familiar with the carefully prepared plan of control which the organizers provided. The apology of the Gates crowd for fixing the new reorganization plan of Rock Island so as to give them a ten years' lease of power, is that it is no longer easy to secure control by the possession of proxies. I am glad to see that shareholders in corporations are beginning to realize that when they give up their proxies to insiders they are surrendering their highest right and best privilege to those who do not always concern themselves about the stockholders' interests.

Continued on opposite page.

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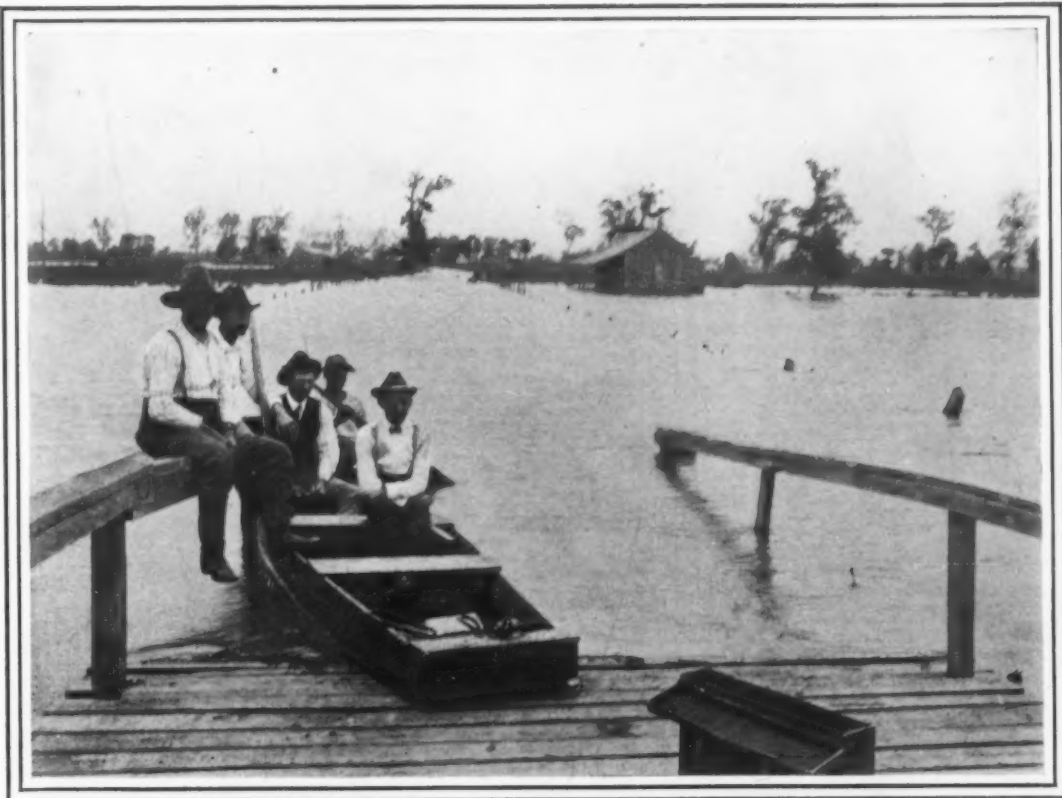
## Flood-swept Texas.

FOR THE third time in four years the rich Brazos bottom lands in Texas, from Waco to the Gulf of Mexico, were swept recently by a disastrous flood. Four years ago—in the latter days of June, 1899—came the most appalling disaster in the way of floods and overflows that ever visited Texas within known annals. That year the loss on fixed property and growing crops, along the Brazos River alone, was estimated at fourteen million dollars. Forty lives were lost by drowning, and a large population of farm laborers was left destitute, many without homes. In 1900 came the second overflow, which did immense damage, but this year's flood was the second greatest of the three.

Away up at the foot of the plains, a thousand miles from Bryan, Brazos County, measured by the tortuous course of the stream, where the waters of the Brazos begin to gather, the rains fell in torrents and flood conditions existed there before they were thought of far down the river. The flood tide swept down the valley, inundating the rich plantations from two to six miles out from its banks.

The railroads that traverse the bottoms were tied up in many places, with their road-beds inundated and greatly damaged; many costly bridges fell in ruins after the waters receded, and over a stretch of country for two hundred miles the damage to crops of cotton, cane, rice, and corn was enormous.

This latest rise in the Brazos differed from that of 1899 in the fact that ample notice of it was had by all the farmers and plantation managers, and they were prepared for it. But few cases of loss of human life were reported, and the live stock were driven to the high lands and saved. To levee the Brazos is now the hope of the planters who have fortunes invested in the rich lands and in live stock, implements, and permanent improvements pertaining thereto.



INUNDATED COTTON PLANTATION ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM THE BRAZOS RIVER.—Carter.

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"B." Newport, R. I.: They have no rating.  
 "C." Saratoga: The change has been made.  
 "R." Wilmington, N. C.: Two dollars received.  
 You are on my preferred list for six months.  
 "S." North Dakota: The mining proposition looks to me simply like a speculation, with the chances against it.  
 "S." Worcester, Mass.: It is very heavily capitalized and is not quoted on any of the exchanges. I have not much interest in pure speculations.  
 "W. G." Condorsport: (1) Does a large business, but has no rating. (2) Has had several suits brought against it. That ought to be enough.  
 "M." New York: I have no doubt of the safety of an investment in the four per cent. bonds of the Third Avenue Railroad guaranteed by the Metro-

politan Traction Company, but they are not gilded.  
 "T." Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York: The company has mines which are being worked, but the shares, considering the capitalization, are pretty high. If they were cheap, as you say, the wealthy men in the concern would buy them themselves.

"K." Utica, N. Y.: The first company to which you refer is enormously over-capitalized and I am unable to verify many of its statements. A responsible business man has been placed at the head of it, but this has little significance. The second concern is in the hands of clever manipulators who are not too scrupulous in booming their property. The so-called financial paper which they print, merely for the sake of helping their mine, is unworthy of notice.

"G." Buffalo: Monroe, Rogers and Haynes have agencies in various cities with headquarters at 20 Broad Street, New York, and deal in well-known securities, mostly mines. They seem to be doing a large business and are well rated. They are largely interested in the White Horse Mine, near Prescott, Arizona, upon which development work is being pushed rapidly, according to Prescott papers. No doubt if you write the home office, full particulars will be given you.

"S." Chicago: You are right. The par value of the shares of the American Pneumatic stock is \$50. The earnings do not show much of a margin for the common shares, but promised extensions of the pneumatic service give speculative value to the stock. Clever men are identified with the property and they are clever enough to unload whenever they think the time is ripe. (2) Both are highly speculative. (3) No charge is made for special answers to those who are subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office at full rates.

Continued on following page.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of August 9 to the 21, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the Borough of the Bronx.

23D WARD, SECTION 10. MOTT AVENUE PAVING, from the north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Street, to the south side of East One Hundred and Sixty-First Street.

23D WARD, SECTION 9. FENCING VACANT LOTS on south side of One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Street, from 100 feet East of Boston Road to a point 300 feet east of Boston Road.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
 City of New York, August 8, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of August 1 to 14, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 9. EAST 171ST STREET OPENING from Sedgwick Avenue to the United States bulkhead line of the Harlem River. Confirmed July 7, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 11. CROMWELL AVENUE OPENING, from Inwood Avenue to Macombs Dam Road or Highwood Avenue. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. EAST 171ST STREET OPENING, from Brook Avenue to Crotona Park. Confirmed July 13, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
 City of New York, July 30, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 26 to August 8, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. 129TH STREET OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between Hudson River and Manhattan Street; also, 12TH AVENUE OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between 129th and 130th Streets, with connections.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
 City of New York, July 25, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 23D WARD, SECTION 9. EAST 157TH STREET OPENING, from Walton Avenue to Exterior Street. Confirmed May 16, 1902; entered July 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
 City of New York, July 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 8. WEST 190TH STREET OPENING, between 11th Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue. Confirmed April 15, 1902; entered July 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
 City of New York, July 24, 1902.

## Mayor Low Doing Well.

IT MIGHT go without saying that Mayor Low would be a target for incessant abuse, fault-finding and misrepresentation, from the beginning to the end of his administration, by the Tammanyites and other enemies of good government and public decency, but he had a right to expect more just and considerate treatment from the professed friends and advocates of reform and civic righteousness, some of whom are now complaining loudly that Mr. Low has been false to his pledges and derelict in his duties. He is charged by the local Women's Christian Temperance Union with a desire to amend the excise law in such a way that he and his "friends and supporters might revel at their club or de-

bauch themselves at will in the wide-open saloon on Sunday," and by an eminent clerical reformer with being less "impressive" than a "healthy devil." Such attacks as these are wholly unjustifiable and betray a surprising lack of patience, moderation, and courtesy on the part of those who make them. These persons seem to have no realization of the heavy burdens Mayor Low is carrying nor the many difficult and perplexing problems he has had to face at the very outset of his administration, com-

ing, as it has, after three years of extravagance and misrule under Tammany. Mayor Low has done nothing whatever to forfeit his right to the confidence, sympathy, and support of those who elected him, and we have no doubt that, in the end, he will meet every just and reasonable expectation. He has a tremendous task on his hands to properly govern a city of four million people, and he needs and deserves the hearty co-operation of all right-thinking men and women.

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KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"G. R. V." Birmingham, Ala.: Four dollars  
received. You are on my preferred list for one  
year.

"M." Ottumwa, Ia.: I would not be in a hurry,  
but a handsome profit is always a good thing to  
take.

"K." Utica, N. Y.: Both are speculative  
propositions. I will endeavor to secure a special  
report.

"Apollo." Penn.: The record of the so-called  
banker is such that I do not recommend anything  
that he favors.

"S." Vineland, N. J.: One dollar received.  
You are on my preferred list for three months.  
I will make inquiries.

"A. C." Brooklyn: Your inquiries should be  
addressed to "Jasper." (1) Nothing is known  
about it on Wall Street and no quotations are  
available.

"M." St. Louis: (1) No. (2) A company  
was organized in Philadelphia some time ago, to  
utilize corn stalks for various commercial products,  
but its stock has about gone out of sight.

"S. S." New York: I think if I had a large  
amount of money to invest, I would prefer to put it  
on interest with some safe trust company, which  
would probably allow you three per cent., and wait  
until the inevitable reaction in the market occurs.  
It certainly is very nearly due.

"S." West Albany: (1) I do not advise the  
purchase of Mr. Powderly's Black Diamond Coal  
Company's shares on the information regarding the  
property thus far disclosed. (2) Opinions are  
divided as to the future of the market. If the corn  
crop should fail to meet present expectations,  
prices would no doubt decline. With a good corn  
crop, provided stringency in the money market  
does not occur, the prices of investment securities  
will probably be maintained.

"S." Jamaica, L. I.: American Car and Foundry  
shares have been very skillfully and quietly  
advanced on continued reports of increasing earn-  
ings. It is now rumored that the common shares  
are to receive 3 per cent. per annum instead of 2.  
We had the same sort of quiet manipulation in  
American Ice, however, and I am not advising,  
therefore, the purchase of any industrial common  
shares that represent little more than water.

"S." Bethlehem, Penn.: Four dollars received.  
You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) I  
have repeatedly said that the position of the  
Toledo, St. Louis and Western is such that its  
absorption by the Vanderbilt interests is extremely  
probable. The price at which it should be bought  
depends entirely on the general market conditions.

(2) If the market should have a break, all stocks  
no doubt would suffer. (3) The report has been  
repeated several times. I have been unable to  
confirm it, but it has an air of probability. It  
probably would signify increased interest in it and  
better prices. (4) It all depends upon whether  
the insiders are ready to unload.

Continued on opposite page.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the  
information of readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No  
charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding  
life-insurance matters, and communications are  
treated confidentially. A stamp should always be  
inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed  
advisable. Address "Hermit," *Leslie's Weekly*,  
110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

I AM often asked if it is more advisable  
to take out a life policy than to put  
one's money in a savings-bank at 3 or 3½  
per cent. interest. It all depends upon a  
man's ability to save. Some men spend  
all that they can earn, no matter what their  
income may be. For these the savings-  
bank has no attractions. Life insurance  
offers to such persons an incentive to save.  
The fact that the premiums must be met  
creates a necessity for saving. If one has  
dependents, he provides for them; and if he  
has an endowment policy, he provides also  
for himself. Some forms of policy return,  
in addition to the protection of insurance,  
about as much as the savings-banks pay on  
a deposit. Recently a gentleman in Mil-  
waukee, acknowledging the receipt of a  
life insurance company's draft, in settle-  
ment of his policy, said: "I wish to state  
that my total deposits amounted to \$2,128.  
The settlement was for \$3,670.75, besides  
having had \$5,000 protection for twenty  
years." Figures of this kind are not un-  
common. They are a matter of record in all  
the great, strong life insurance companies.

"D." Wiscoy, N. Y.: You are not a subscriber  
on the books at the home office and are therefore  
not on my preferred list.

"B." Glenwood, Minn.: The company you  
mention does quite as well as the other old-line com-  
panies, but it is neither as large nor as strong as the  
best.

"S." Cordele, Ga.: If you mean the National  
Life of Vermont, it stands very well. Some of its  
investments have been criticised, but the company  
is an old one and makes a good report.

"Y." Woodstock, Ill.: I would have no hesita-  
tion in dropping an insurance membership with  
any fraternal association and taking a policy in  
the strongest old-line company I could find. In  
the end, all the satisfaction and security would be  
with the latter.

"B." Etna, Mo.: The Northwestern Life and  
Savings Company, of Des Moines, was organized in  
1896, and has therefore not had much of a chance  
to grow. It is an old-line company, making a good  
report, but my preference would be one of the  
older and stronger companies.

"Inquirer." Red Bank, N. J.: Everything de-  
pends upon your circumstances. If they are  
moderate, a straight life would be cheaper and  
ought to be entirely satisfactory. If you are look-  
ing for an investment as well as insurance, the  
endowment feature would suit you.

"D." Evansville, Ind.: Among the largest life  
insurance companies are the Equitable, the New  
York Life, the Mutual Life of New York; the Pru-  
dential of New Jersey, the Travelers, the Connecticut  
Mutual, the Aetna of Connecticut; the Northwestern  
Mutual of Wisconsin, and the New England Mutual  
of Massachusetts. There are other companies of  
equal standing, however, but these are among  
those showing the largest amount of business for  
the past year. (2) An endowment policy would  
suit you if your circumstances justify it. Twenty  
years would be a good limit at your time of life.  
(3) The New England Mutual makes a very good  
report.

*The Hermit.*

# Schlitz

THE BEER THAT  
MADE MILWAUKEE  
FAMOUS

Beer is barley-malt and hops ---  
a food and a tonic. Just a touch  
of alcohol in it.

Not a beverage known to man is  
more healthful, if the beer is right.

'Tis the national beverage, from  
childhood up, with the sturdiest  
peoples of the earth.

To the weak, it's essential; to  
the strong it is good.

*BUT*—the beer must be pure.

Impurity means germs, and germs multiply rapidly  
in any saccharine product like beer.

And the beer must be old.

Age means perfect fermentation. Without it, beer  
ferments on the stomach causing biliousness.

Schlitz beer is brewed in  
absolute cleanliness.

It is cooled in a plate glass  
room, in filtered air.

Then it is filtered; then  
aged for months in refriger-  
ating rooms. After it is bottled  
and sealed every bottle is  
sterilized.

Not a germ can exist in it.

These costly precautions  
have made Schlitz the stand-  
ard for purity wherever beer  
is known.

You can get it just as well as  
common beer if you ask for it.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

## \$3,000.00 for Photographs

There are several millions of our Photographic Lenses and Shutters  
in use in all parts of the world.

They are said to be the best made anywhere.

To show the progress in photography our improvements in  
Lenses and Shutters have made possible, we have placed  
\$3,000.00 in the hands of competent judges to be awarded for  
photographs made with

## Bausch & Lomb Lenses or Shutters

It costs nothing to enter the competition and the photo-  
graphs are arranged in classes, so that everyone can compete  
in his own speciality. Special awards for Kodaks, Premo, Poco  
and other hand cameras fitted with our Lenses and Shutters,  
and for professional photographers. Open until January 1,  
1903, to photographers in all countries.

Special booklet of classes, awards and conditions, post-free.

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Economical soap is one  
that a touch of cleanses.

Get Pears' for economy  
and cleanliness.

Sold all over the world.

## BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary Blood Poison

Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under  
same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potash,  
and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth,  
Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on  
any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

**COOK REMEDY CO.**

274 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cure.  
Capital, \$600,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases.  
We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 25 days. 100-page  
Book Free.



## Outings

In all the various forms of open air life on River, Sea, or Lake, on Mountain Heights or Valley Farms, in Camps or Country Frolics,



## Hunter Baltimore Rye

is the friend in need and a friend indeed.

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

Sold at all first-class cafés and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

## ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE



### Shake into your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. **TRY IT TODAY.** Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Do not accept an imitation. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps.

**FREE TRIAL PACKAGE** sent by mail.

"Oh, What Rest and Comfort!" **MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS**, the best medicine for Feverish, Sickly Children. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial Package **FREE**. Address, **ALLEN S. OLIMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.** [Mention this paper.]

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"Banker," Minneapolis: The Rock Island reorganization plan jumps its \$75,000,000 of stock into a possible liability of \$225,000,000, makes a fixed instead of a contingent charge of \$3,000,000, and virtually fixes control of the property for ten years in the hands of minority holders. Conservative financiers regard it as a very venturesome proposition.

"Caution," Louisville, Ky.: (1) You are right in your judgment that banks all over the country have increased their loans to abnormal figures. The loans of the New York banks have reached a total of nearly a billion dollars. The moment these institutions begin to discriminate against collateral not of the highest class, the latter will be forced upon the market at a sacrifice, and the break in these will probably lead to a general decline. (2) The passage of the dividend on Reading first preferred would indicate, if this step should be taken, that the voting trust is afraid to have itself dissolved. Is it possible that outside interests have been buying Reading in the open market to secure control? This would lead to an interesting situation.

"Investor," Cohoes, N. Y.: Reports about the reorganization of United States Leather are again heard. It is said that its timber lands can be sold at a handsome profit and that the preferred stock may be retired, to the advantage of the common. From the investment standpoint the preferred would be the better purchase. Speculatively, many regard the common as cheap. (2) All the express stocks are strong. I would not sell my United States Express stock. (3) The decline in the Calumet and Hecla to the lowest price in three years emphasizes the demoralization of the copper trade. When the copper shares get to a proper level I look for a combination under the lead of the Amalgamated. They are good stocks, therefore, to watch. (4) Keep your Standard Oil. "L." Philadelphia: The steel trust is not to have things all its own way. The proposed combination of British and Canadian interests, in the organization of an opposition trust across the border, where there are rich deposits of iron ore and coal, is significant. But more significant is the fact that the new Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, at Buffalo, with \$40,000,000 capital and no water in the stock, has declined to combine with the steel trust and will shortly begin the operation of its plant, the finest in the world, and the most modern, with 8,000 employees, abundant capital, and large orders already booked. The so-called monopoly of the steel trust is a myth. Even its grip on the foreign market is being loosened. Foreign competitors are adopting our improved methods of manufacture and with their cheaper labor are sending us iron and steel manufactures practically of every class. Our exports of iron and steel in the fiscal year just closed are \$23,000,000 below 1900, while our imports have increased by \$14,000,000 above those of 1899, our total imports of iron and steel for 1902 being the largest during the past nine years. In the face of these facts what nonsense it is for us to talk about "capturing the iron markets of the world!"

New York, August 14, 1902.

JASPER.

Our sales are enormous and continually on the increase: *Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne*. It is the best on the market.

**Advice to Mothers:** MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea.

SOHMER & Co. find it almost impossible to keep pace with the impouring torrent of orders. The fame of the Sohmer Piano is now world-wide, and the demand for the instrument is almost universal.

"The groves were God's first temples."

## SEPTEMBER IN THE ADIRONDACKS

No finer place in September can be found than the Adirondacks. The air is cool and bracing, the fishing fine, the scenery beautiful, and they can be reached in a night from Boston, New York or Niagara Falls. All parts of the Adirondacks are reached by the

## NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

A copy of No. 20 of the "Four-Track Series," "The Adirondacks and How to Reach Them," will be sent free on receipt of a 2-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central R. R., Grand Central Station, New York.

## Stanlaws Menu and Dinner Cards

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED UPON HEAVY BOARD WITH BEVELED EDGES

No prettier novelty has been published than these Stanlaws cards. The subjects are all reproductions of copyrighted drawings by Stanlaws.

The cards come in three sizes, viz.:

Size 5½ x 8½, ten subjects to a set, 25 cents apiece or \$2.50 for a complete set, suitable for a dinner service for ten persons.

Size 4½ x 7, twelve subjects to a set, 20 cents apiece or \$2.00 for a complete set.

Size 2½ x 4½, ten subjects to a set, 10 cents apiece or \$1.00 for a complete set. This last-mentioned size can be used either for a dinner card or for a presentation card to accompany a gift.

Any of the cards in the two larger sizes can be most appropriately used for Easter cards; and if hand-painted in water colors make beautiful gifts. We can furnish them colored by hand in aquarelle (if desired) at 50 cents apiece; or they can be hand-painted by the purchaser. The study of the art of water coloring has been extensively taken up by the fashionable world; and these cards furnish delightful subjects for practicing the art.

## THE STANLAWS TALLY CARDS For Progressive Euchre and Whist

The Tally Cards come in either oblong or diamond shape and are printed in colors, each card bearing one of Stanlaws' unique designs. The Tally Cards are sold at 50 cents per dozen.



Copyrighted, 1901, by Judge Company



## The Flagg Menu and Dinner Cards

Printed like the Stanlaws cards, upon heavy board, with beveled edges, and making most beautiful souvenirs for private dinners.

The Flagg cards come in three sizes, viz.:

Size 5½ x 8½, ten subjects to a set, 25 cents apiece or \$2.50 for a complete set, suitable for a dinner service for ten persons.

Size 4½ x 7, twelve subjects to a set, 20 cents apiece or \$2.00 for a complete set.

Size 2½ x 4½, ten subjects to a set, 10 cents apiece or \$1.00 for a complete set. This last-mentioned size can be used either for a dinner card or for a presentation card to accompany a gift.



## BOTH THE Flagg and the Stanlaws Cards

can be had at all high-class

Stationers and Art Dealers

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Address All Remittances to Judge Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York





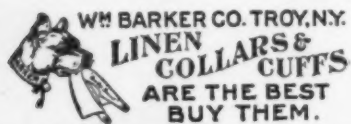
Established 1823.

# WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO  
Baltimore, Md.THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE  
LIST OF THE HIGHEST  
GRADE PIANOS

## SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, Only salesroom  
5th Ave., cor 22d St. in Greater New  
York.

### Illinois Central R.R.

EFFICIENTLY  
SERVES  
A VAST  
TERRITORYby through service to and  
from the following cities:CHICAGO, ILL.  
OMAHA, NEB.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
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PEORIA, ILL.  
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ST. LOUIS, MO.CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
MEMPHIS, TENN.  
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
NASHVILLE, TENN.  
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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.Through excursion sleeping-car service between  
Chicago and between Cincinnati

AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

Connections at above terminals for the  
EAST, SOUTH, WEST, NORTH.Fast and Handsomely Equipped Steam-Heated  
Trains—Dining Cars—Buffet-Library Cars—  
Sleeping Cars—Free Reclining Chair Cars.Particulars of agents of the Illinois Central and  
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FOR MEN OF BRAINS  
**Cortez CIGARS**  
—MADE AT KEY WEST—These Cigars are manufactured under  
the most favorable climatic conditions and  
from the mildest blends of Havana to-  
bacco. If we had to pay the imported  
cigar tax our brands would cost double the  
money. Send for booklet and particulars.

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## CALIFORNIA

Reached in greatest luxury by  
the magnificent trans-conti-  
nental train, leaving Chicago  
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**OVERLAND LIMITED**  
MOST LUXURIOUS  
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The best of everything

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### 3 TRAINS DAILY

FOR GOUT &amp; RHEUMATISM

Use the Great English Remedy

**BLAIR'S PILLS**

Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. &amp; \$1.

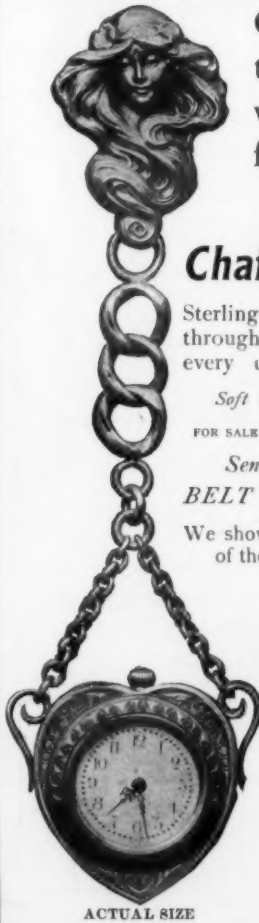
DEUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

At this season of travel and of out-door life, the hair  
should be frequently washed with a pure neutral soap, to  
remove the dust and cinders that collect, and to keep the  
scalp in a healthful condition.For cleansing the hair and scalp, nothing equals Williams'  
Shaving Soap.A small piece of the soap produces a great mass of thick,  
creamy lather, which carries off every particle of dust or dan-  
druff, and leaves the hair soft, fluffy and silky.Williams' Soap allays irritation, is cleansing and heal'ng,  
and delightfully cooling and refreshing. A shampoo with this  
soap is great luxury on a hot day. Try it!

TRIAL Tablet (sufficient for a dozen shampoos) for 2c. stamp.

Williams' Shaving Soap is exquisite for all toilet purposes.  
Package of 6 tablets by mail for 40c. if your dealer does not supply you.LONDON  
PARIS

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

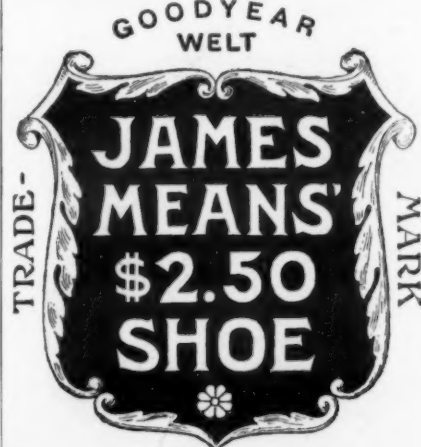
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SYDNEYNEW ENGLAND  
**Belt Watches**One of  
the styles  
we make  
for**Ladies'  
Chatelaines**Sterling silver  
throughout and  
every detail perfect

Soft Gray Finish

FOR SALE BY ALL JEWELERS

Send for our  
**BELT BOOKLET**We show NINE styles  
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ACTUAL SIZE

LONDON (ENGLAND).  
THE LANGHAM Portland Place. Unrival-  
ed situation at top of Regent Street. A favorite hotel  
with Americans. Every modern improvement.THE MAIN POINT is this:—If  
you pay more than \$2.50 for  
a good Goodyear Welt Shoe,  
YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask  
your retailer for Shoes bearing  
this trade-mark:The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known  
and approved by the public for 24 years. It is the first shoe  
ever put upon the market at a retail price fixed by the  
manufacturer. It is the only widely known Goodyear  
Welt shoe for men which has ever been retailed at  
\$2.50. It is made in medium weight Lace Balm, Box  
Calf, and Vici Kid, on Metropolitan Last; also Vici Kid  
Balm, on Civitas Last; also Vici Kid Oxfords on Metropoli-  
tan Last. On all these styles the sizes run from 6 to 11;  
widths, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Half sizes on all widths.  
Retailers are supplied with these goods directly from the  
factory. Orders are filled on the day of their receipt. If  
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GOOD INCOMES MADE  
By selling our celebrated  
goods, 25 and 30 per cent.  
commission off.BEST and MOST  
ECONOMICAL 33c.

1-lb. trade-mark red bags

Good Coffees 12c. and 15c

Good Teas 30c. and 35c

The Great American Tea Co.,

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will positively stop the  
disagreeable odor and cure sweaty feet. Write for par-  
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